

2002 FIRE IN WASHINGTON



Prepared by
Office of the State Fire Marshal



Quiet Hero

*A quiet kind of hero,
You never saw your name
In lights, or on a bright marquee,
You never tasted fame.*

*You never signed an autograph
For one adoring fan,
Or heard the roar
Of thousands more
Resounding from the stands.*

*You never wrote a novel,
Never ran for public office,
You never were a TV star,
Never occupied a palace.*

*Instead you wrote your destiny
Upon the fireground stage
Where wars are fought
For human souls-
Where conflagrations rage.*

*You laid aside your chance for wealth,
Laid down your chance for fame,
And chose instead to give your life
To ease another's pain.*

*No history book may yield your name,
But this the world should know-
You died just as you lived,
You were a quiet kind of hero.*

*Captain Aaron Espy
Fire House Poetry*

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

General Administration Building, PO Box 42600 — Olympia, Washington 98504-2600 — (360) 753-6540

July 1, 2003

Dear Partners in Fire Safety:

I am pleased to report that 50% of the fire agencies in Washington are now actively participating in the National Fire Incident Reporting System. The men and women of the fire service are demonstrating their commitment to public safety by providing accurate accounts of the incidents occurring throughout our state.

In 2002, 273 of the 542 fire departments and fire districts reported emergency response data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. There were 31,965 actual fire incidents reported, resulting in more than \$141 million in property loss. Additionally, fire agencies responded to more than 208,000 emergency medical incidents.

Tragically, the number of fire fatalities increased by 18% over the previous year, with 71 people losing their lives in tragic fires. The fire safety message must continue to be shared with the citizens of Washington State, so residents can learn from, prepare for, and know how to prevent fire from occurring in places where they live, work, and play.

The effort put forth by fire departments and districts to collect this valuable information is commendable, and is assisting us to identify the true fire problems in the State of Washington as well as nationally. Collectively, with the support of our partners in the fire service, we will be armed with the necessary statistics to make quality improvements and decisions to keep citizens and property safe.

Sincerely,

CHIEF RONAL SERPAS, Ph.D.

Mary L. Corso
State Fire Marshal





Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs

P O Box 7964 Olympia, WA 98507-7964 (360) 352-0161 Fax: (360) 586-5868 Email: wsafc@wsafc.org

July 1, 2003

To Fire Service Leaders of Washington State:

The Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs commends the efforts of each member of the fire service for your commitment to data collection and reporting. Each year, participation continues to grow in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) as fire service leaders recognize the need to document the full range of fire service activities.

In our leadership capacity, we strive to provide quality public safety to the communities we serve. Statistical information gleaned from NFIRS, in conjunction with powerful management software now available, is essential in making informed decisions, which are based on solid data.

The Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs, in partnership with the Office of the State Fire Marshal, will continue to encourage and support the statewide collection and reporting of emergency incident data in order to more clearly articulate the challenges we face in serving the people of Washington state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JB", followed by a horizontal flourish.

James Broman, President
Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs



Washington State Fire Clock

Frequency of Responses as Reported in 2002

Includes data from the 273 NFIRS reporting agencies and summary data from Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver.

*One Fire Department response every
2 minutes.*

*One actual fire incident reported
every 16 minutes.*

*One structure fire is reported
every 1.8 hours.*

*One EMS/Rescue incident
reported every 2.5 minutes.*

*One arson fire reported
every 9.3 hours.
Based on NFIRS data only.*

*Dollar loss as a result of fire:
\$387,812 per day
\$16,158 per hour
\$269 per minute*

Incident Overview

In 1999, Washington State adopted the National Fire Incident Reporting System Version 5.0 (NFIRS 5.0), a fully automated electronic reporting system. As a result, all fire jurisdictions were required to migrate to NFIRS 5.0, which meant they had to upgrade existing systems or purchase new NFIRS compliant software.

In 2002, 273 fire agencies reported incident data as compared to 193 the previous year, an increase of 41%. The chart below illustrates the incident activity of the NFIRS 5.0 reporting agencies. Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver, our state's four most populated cities, are in the process of migrating to NFIRS 5.0. Their incident activity has been summarized to provide a more complete look at the public service provided by fire agencies.

NFIRS 5.0				
Incident Category	2001 Incidents	2002 Incidents	Change	% of Change
	193 Reporting Agencies	273 Reporting Agencies		
Fire	9,713	14,271	4,558	47%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	92,254	101,217	8,963	10%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	341	511	170	50%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	4,642	6,121	1,479	32%
Service Calls	8,934	11,554	2,620	29%
Good Intent Calls	11,804	18,122	6,318	54%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	3,449	4,306	857	25%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	4,282	5,413	1,131	26%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	6,349	8,704	2,355	37%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	166	122	(44)	(27%)
Other Type of Incidents	601	879	278	46%
Undetermined	41	95	54	131%
Total Incidents	142,576	171,315	28,739	20%
Total Dollar Loss as a Result of Fire	\$52,422,798	\$93,196,127	\$40,773,329	78%
Summary Data from Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and Vancouver				
Incident Category	2001 Incidents	2002 Incidents	Change	% of Change
Fire Responses	20,283	17,694	(2,589)	(13%)
Rescue & EMS Calls	114,171	106,873	(7,298)	(6%)
Hazardous Conditions	1,888	1,647	(241)	(13%)
Service Calls	4,982	5,758	776	16%
Good Intent Calls	6,992	6,971	(21)	(< 1%)
False Alarms & False Calls	11,177	10,573	(604)	(5%)
Total Incidents	159,493	149,516	(9,977)	(6%)
Total Dollar Loss as a Result of Fire	\$77,388,166	\$48,355,314	(\$29,032,852)	(38%)
Totals				
NFIRS 5.0 & Summary Data	2001	2002	Change	% of Change
Total Incidents	302,069	320,831	18,762	6%
Total Dollar Loss as a Result of Fire	\$129,810,964	\$141,551,441	\$11,740,477	9%

Fire Responses

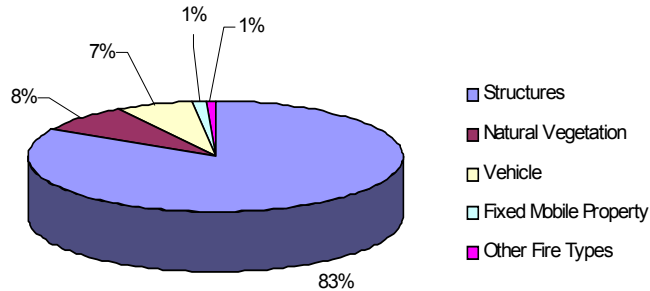
In 2002, fire agencies reported approximately 31,900 actual fire incidents resulting in more than \$141 million in property and content loss. The table below illustrates the fire incident activity as reported by NFIRS 5.0 reporting agencies. The table has been sorted in ascending order of total reported dollar loss.

NFIRS 5.0 Data As reported by 273 out of 542 fire agencies						
Fire Responses	Frequency	% of Freq	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Structures	4,818	34%	\$51,010,312	\$26,350,352	\$77,360,664	83%
Natural Vegetation	3,339	23%	\$7,702,454	\$36,100	\$7,738,554	8%
Vehicle	2,712	19%	\$5,856,487	\$413,759	\$6,270,246	7%
Fixed Mobile Property	211	2%	\$673,910	\$341,475	\$1,015,385	1%
Outside Equipment/Storage	477	3%	\$103,922	\$71,092	\$175,014	0%
Outside Rubbish	1,781	12%	\$76,285	\$15,675	\$91,960	0%
Agricultural	84	1%	\$160,936	\$400	\$161,336	0%
Fire, Other	849	6%	\$228,010	\$154,958	\$382,968	0%
Total	14,271	100%	\$65,812,316	\$27,383,811	\$93,196,127	100%

Financial Impact of Fires

Based on NFIRS Data Only

Fire has a significant financial impact on our state. In 2002, structure fires resulted in more than \$77 million in property and content loss, or 83% of the total reported dollar loss. Natural vegetation fires accounted for more than \$7.7 million in dollar loss, followed by vehicle fires with losses of over \$6.2 million reported.



Total Fire Impact

As Reported by NFIRS Participating Agencies and Summary Data from Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver.

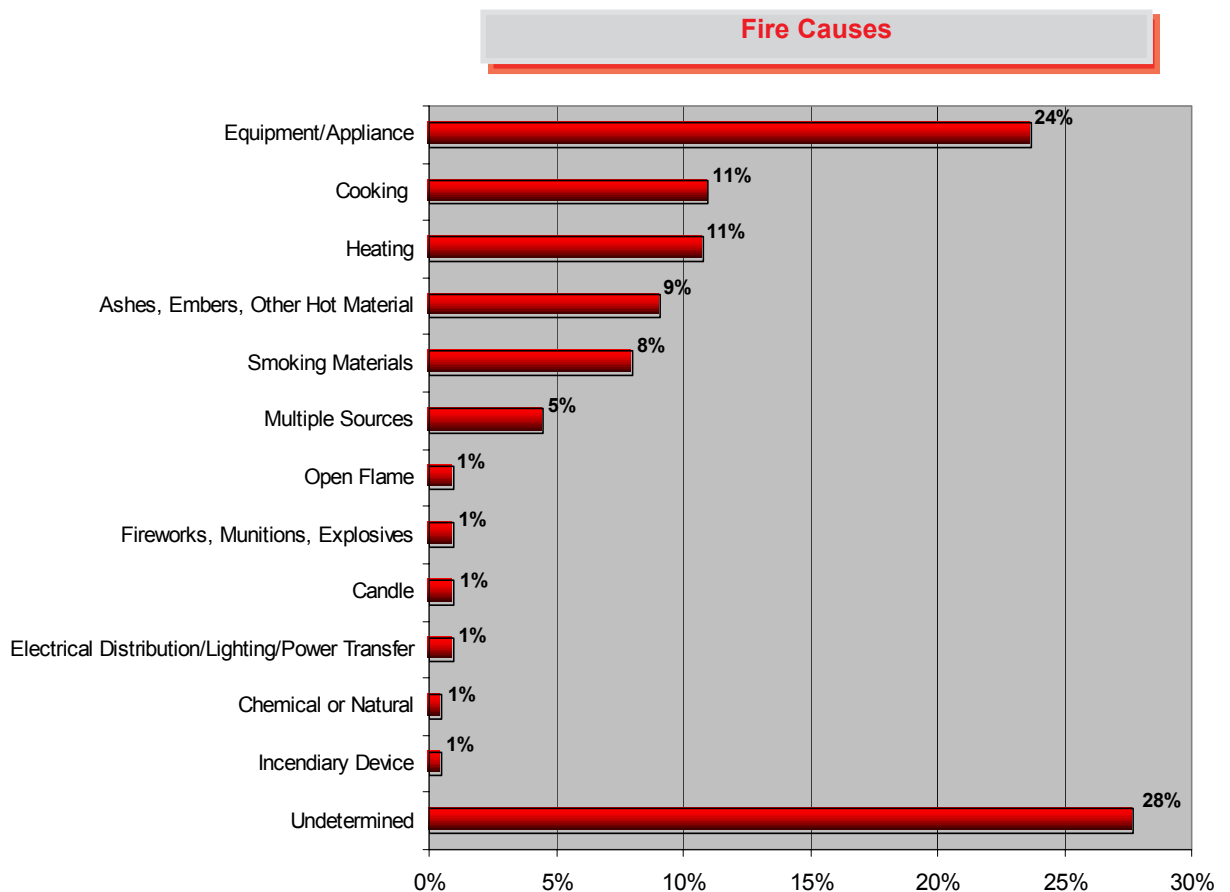
	2001	2002	% of Change
Total Fire Incidents	29,996	31,965	6%
Dollar Loss	\$129,810,946	\$141,551,441	9%

Participation in NFIRS increased by 41% between 2001 and 2002. With this increase, the number of fires reported went up by 6% and the reported dollar loss as a result of fire increased 9%.

Causes of Fire

The top three causes of fire are equipment/appliances, cooking, and heating. Many of the cooking and heating fires were confined to the container. Smoking, though the fifth cause in all fires, is the leading cause in fatal fires in 2002.

It is important to note that incendiary devices, only reported as 1% of the causes of fire, do not provide a complete picture of fires intentionally set. Refer to page 10 for further information on intentionally set fires.

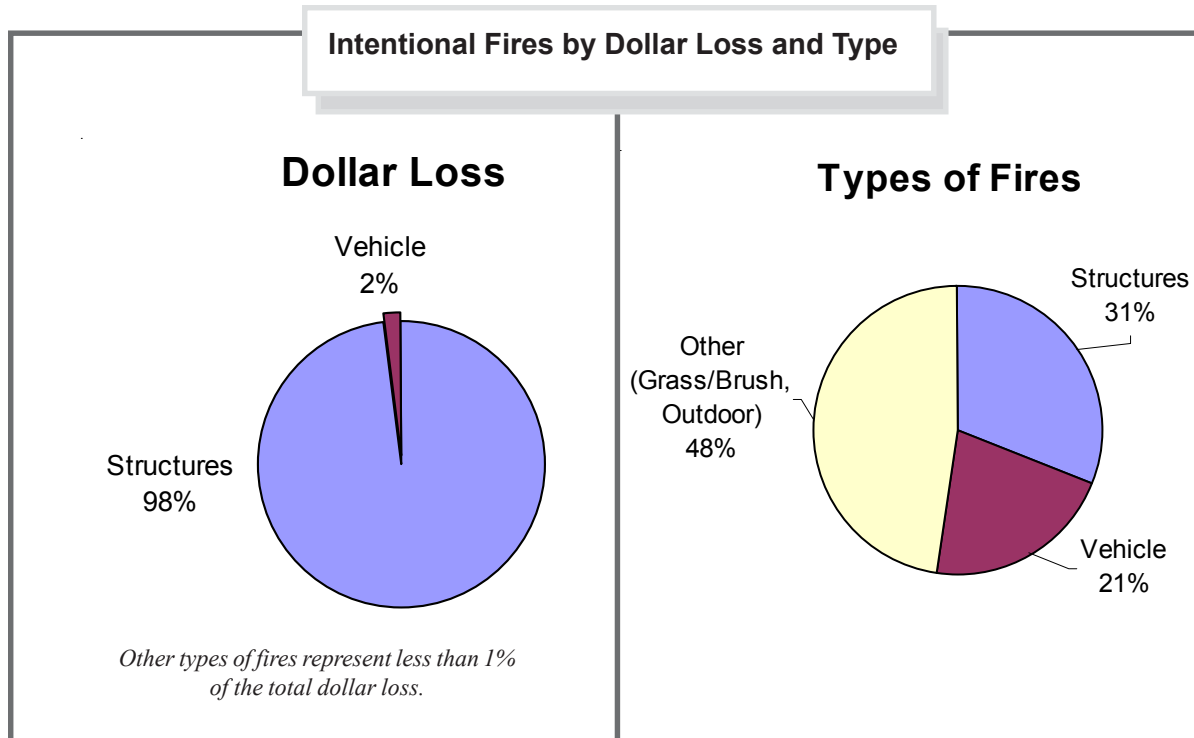


The number of incidents reported as “undetermined” is of great concern when analyzing the data. It is critical that thorough fire investigations be conducted on every fire and accurate information reported through NFIRS 5.0. In order to gain a true picture of the fire problem, the statewide data must be complete.

Intentionally Set Fires

Intentionally set fires raise significant concern in terms of the financial impact they have on our communities, as well as the loss of life that may result. It is imperative that thorough fire investigations be conducted on every fire. In 2002, where the fire cause was documented, 19% of the fire incidents were reported as undetermined. It is suspected that a portion of these incidents may actually be intentionally set fires resulting in millions of dollars of damage to property.

Intentional Fires by Property Use						
Occupancies	Frequency	% of Freq	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Total
Educational	38	4%	\$12,022,425	\$3,000,601	\$15,023,026	76%
Residential	280	30%	\$2,097,974	\$387,252	\$2,485,226	13%
Storage	462	50%	\$1,408,264	\$10,755	\$1,419,019	7%
Manufacturing Processing	33	4%	\$177,900	\$132,510	\$310,410	2%
Business	31	3%	\$141,200	\$97,300	\$238,500	1%
Industrial	29	3%	\$122,750	\$5,000	\$127,750	0%
Assembly	29	3%	\$57,900	\$10,000	\$67,900	0%
Health Care, Detention & Corrections	5	1%	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	0%
Outside Areas	8	3%	\$2,050	\$0	\$2,050	0%
Other Area	17	2%	\$16,010	\$0	\$16,010	0%
Total	932	102%	\$16,046,473	\$3,644,418	\$19,690,891	100%



Intentionally Set Fires in Schools

Fires in educational occupancies accounted for 76% of the total dollar loss of intentionally set fires. In 2002, one fire set in an office of a school resulted in more than \$15 million in property and content loss. The impact of these fires are far reaching and warrant special attention. The damage to school properties can be extensive, especially in older buildings, rendering them unoccupiable. The children and teachers are displaced from their learning environment, and cities and towns are then forced to locate funding for new educational facilities.

Matches and lighters are the leading source of ignition in school fires. These open flame devices should be viewed similarly to weapons as banned items in schools. Fires in bathrooms were reported as the leading area where fires were started, followed by outside fires. Increased supervision and surveillance can play a key role in reducing the number of intentionally set incidents.

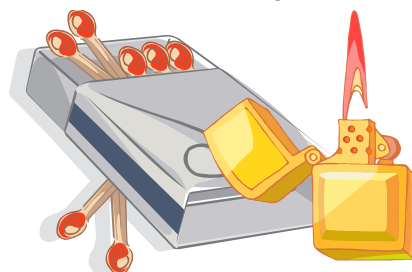


In 2002, one school office fire resulted in more than \$15 million in property and content loss .



Bathrooms are the leading place fires are started in schools.

Leading ignition sources in intentional school fires are matches and lighters.



School fires greatly impacted the total dollar loss in 2002, accounting for more than \$15 million in dollar loss.

Intentional Fires Based on NFIRS 5.0 Data		
Year	Incidents	Dollar Loss
2001	931	\$3,698,993
2002	932	\$19,690,891

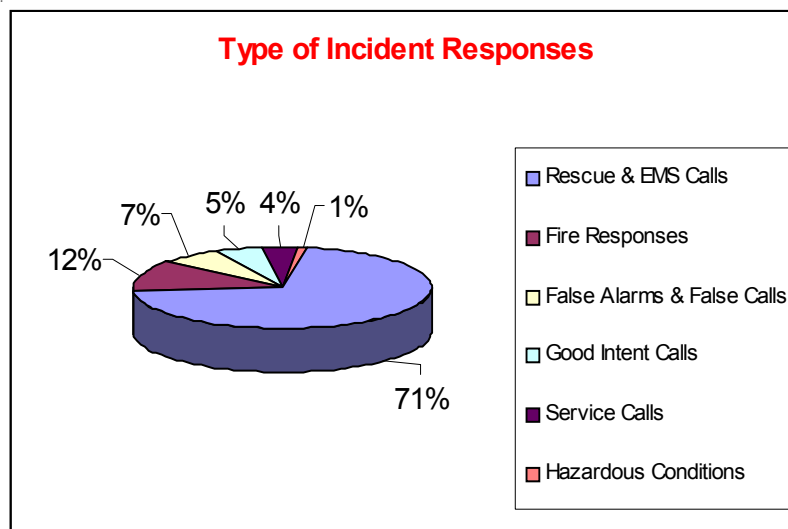
It is important that schools work collectively with their local fire agencies by reporting every fire incident immediately. Proper investigation must be conducted to determine the cause of the fire. In many cases the person responsible for causing these devastating incidents has started with much smaller fires. Jointly, the fire service and school districts may reduce the number of fire occurrences in educational occupancies, in turn increasing the safety in our schools.

Washington's Four Most Populated Cities

Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver are the three most populated cities in Washington State. The table below summarizes the incident activity performed by these agencies. The city of Vancouver has successfully implemented NFIRS 5.0, and expects to report 100% of their incidents in the NFIRS 5.0 format in 2003. The cities of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma are expected to begin reporting NFIRS 5.0 data in 2003.

Summary Incident Information					
	Seattle	Spokane	Tacoma	Vancouver	Totals
Estimated Population Served	563,400	195,700	212,000	213,120	1,184,220
Rescue & EMS Calls	55,594	16,722	21,560	12,997	106,873
False Alarms & False Calls	5,084	931	3,475	1,083	10,573
Good Intent Calls	1,916	1,079	1,911	2,065	6,971
Service Calls	311	Combined w/ above	4,889	558	5,758
Fire Responses	14,375	725	1,665	929	17,694
Dollar Loss	\$27,874,071	\$6,080,946	\$10,646,775	\$3,753,522	\$48,355,314
Hazardous Conditions	686	264	449	248	1,647
Total Incidents	77,966	19,721	33,949	17,880	149,516

Emergency Medical Incidents represent 71% of the incident activity reported, while fire incidents account for 12% of the total, resulting in more than \$48 million in property loss.



Fires by Occupancy Use



Residential Properties

*Based on the NFIRS 5.0 data submitted by 273 out of 542 fire agencies.
Includes 1 or 2 family dwellings, multifamily dwellings, hotel/motel, sorority/fraternity houses, barracks, and dormitories.*

Fires in Residential Occupancies

Heat from electrical equipment or appliances is the leading cause of fire in structural areas such as attics, walls, roofs, and crawl spaces.

Bedrooms are the second leading area where fire occurs in residences. The leading cause of fire in this area of the home is heat from an open flame or smoking material including candles, matches, lighters, and cigarettes. Heat from electrical equipment and appliances is the second leading cause.

Fires in garages and carports caused the loss of property in excess of \$3 million.

Dens and family rooms are the third leading area where fire occurs in the home. Most frequently the fire is started by electrical equipment or appliances, followed by heat from an open flame or smoking material.

The kitchen is the leading area in the home where fire occurs. Cooking fires resulted in more than \$4.5 million in property and content loss, or 11% of the total loss in residential fires.

Educational Occupancies

*Based on the NFIRS 5.0 data submitted by 273 out of 542 fire agencies.
Includes childcare, preschools, schools, and colleges.*



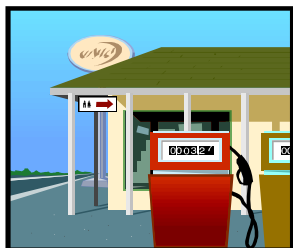
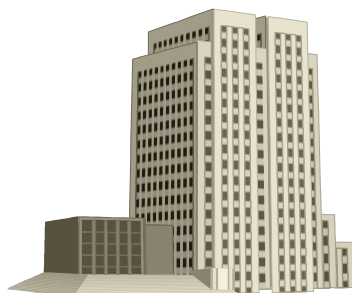
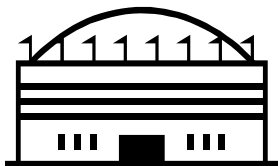
Fires in Educational Occupancies

Area of Origin	Frequency	% of Freq	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total	% of Total
Common Areas	15	19%	\$12,006,000	\$3,003,050	\$15,009,050	100%
Exitways	6	6%	\$25	\$1	\$26	0%
Assembly/Sales	7	7%	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500	0%
Storage	11	9%	\$6,600	\$750	\$7,350	0%
Heating Equipment	2	7%	\$1,503	\$100	\$1,603	0%
Structural Area	3	3%	\$70,000	\$90,050	\$160,050	0%
Vehicle Area	12	13%	\$10,250	\$10,450	\$20,700	0%
Outside	21	23%	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$3,000	0%
Other Areas	4	6%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	8	8%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	89	100%	\$12,110,878	\$3,107,401	\$15,218,279	100%

One arson fire in a school office resulted in approximately \$15 million dollars in property loss. Read the Weather Wax School Fire article beginning on page 26.

Business Occupancies

Based on the NFIRS 5.0 data submitted by 273 out of 542 fire agencies.
Includes places of assembly, food and beverage establishments, retail stores, service stations, banks, and business offices.



Fires in Business Occupancies

Areas of Origin	Frequency	% of Freq	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total	% of Total
Exitways	12	3%	\$2,511,500	\$4,500	\$2,516,000	32%
Common Areas	66	15%	\$1,090,150	\$946,000	\$2,036,150	26%
Storage	25	6%	\$692,400	\$675,750	\$1,368,150	18%
Structural	50	11%	\$806,380	\$256,000	\$1,062,380	14%
Vehicle Area	152	34%	\$223,500	\$3,950	\$227,650	3%
Outside	67	15%	\$96,801	\$65,001	\$161,802	2%
Assembly/Sales	17	4%	\$29,540	\$118,500	\$148,040	2%
Service/Equip.	29	6%	\$102,948	\$30,400	\$133,348	1%
Tech Processing	3	1%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Areas	12	3%	\$5,980	\$0	\$5,980	1%
Undetermined	18	4%	\$47,700	\$41,200	\$88,900	1%
Total	451	100%	\$5,606,899	\$2,141,301	\$7,748,400	100%

One fire in a grocery store caused by a smoldering object resulted in \$2.5 million in property loss.

Fires in motor vehicle or boat sales, service or repair shops caused \$1.5 million in property damage.

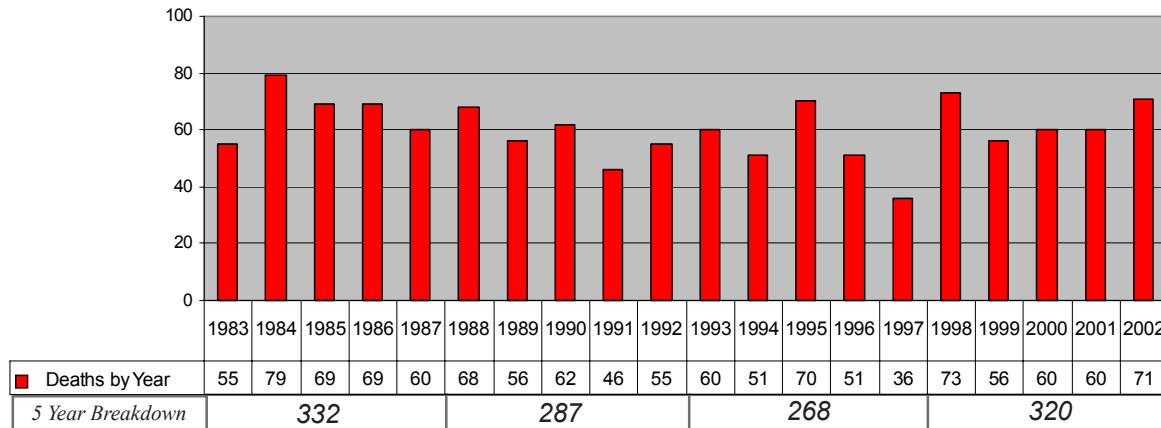
2002 Fire Fatalities



2002 Fire Fatalities

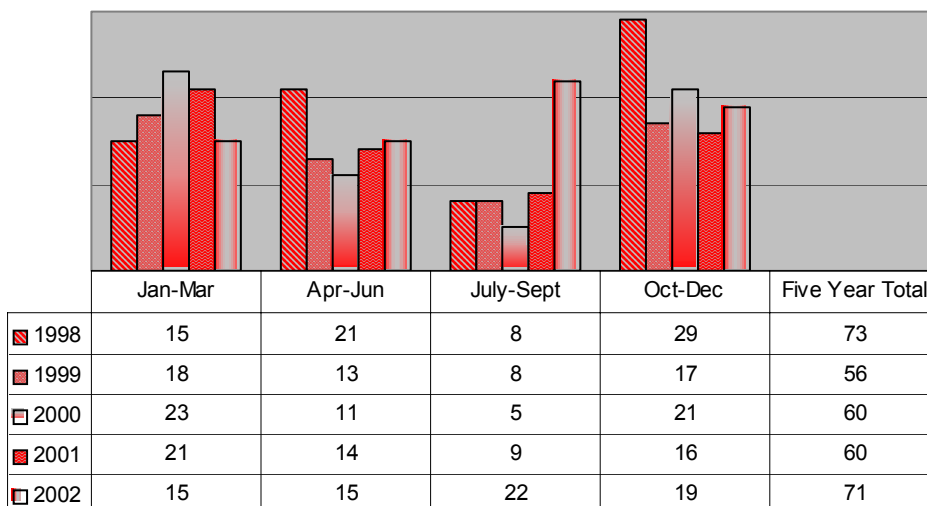
In the past 20 years 1,207 Washington State residents have lost their lives as a result of fire. In 2002, there was an 18% increase over the previous year in the number of fire fatalities reported to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Of the 60 fatal fire incidents reported, 71 people lost their lives. There were nine multiple fatality fires that claimed 20 victims, accounting for 28% of the total.

Fire Fatalities by Year 1983-2002



The graph below takes a closer look at the incidents that have been reported over the past five years. The data shows fatal fire incidents occur more frequently during the colder months. While the risk of fire is still present during warmer months, people are enjoying the outdoors; this takes them away from the place where fire occurs most frequently - *In their home*.

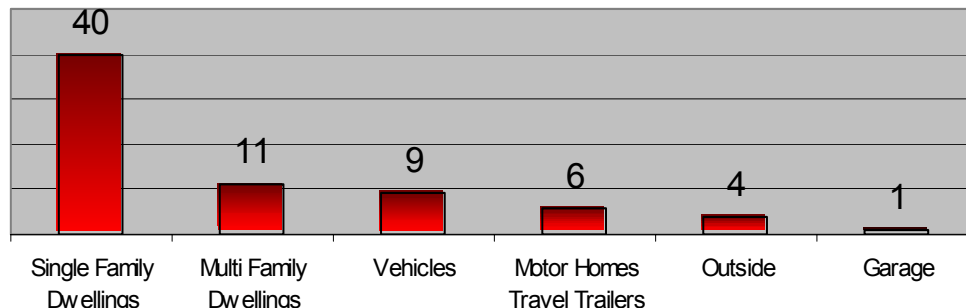
Fire Fatalities by Quarter



2002 Fire Fatalities

The fatal fires reported in 2002 indicate that 80% of the incidents occurred in places where people live. Fire fatalities occurring in vehicles include collisions resulting in fire as well as stationary vehicles.

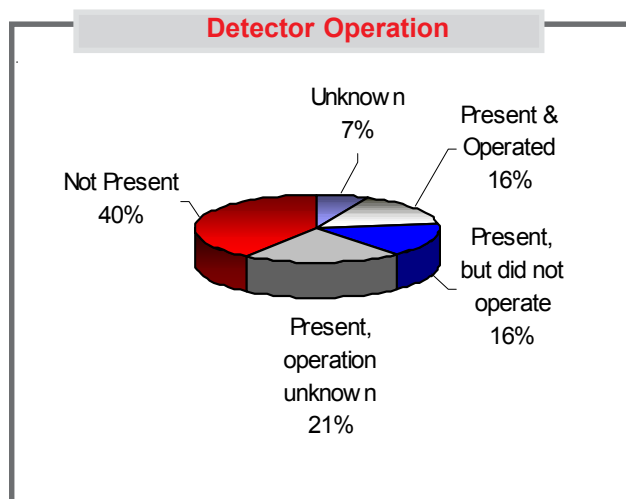
Places Fire Fatalities Occur



Smoke alarms and detectors provide early notification to the occupant that danger may be present. It is important to install smoke alarms on every floor in your home and change batteries on a regular basis. Plan and practice a home fire drill so everyone will know what to do when the alarm sounds.

In 2002, no alarms were present in 40% of the fatal fire incidents. Inoperable alarms combined with those with an unknown operation accounted for another 37%. Early notification devices save lives.

The incidents reported with functional alarms indicated the presence of other human factors that may have played a role. When alcohol or drugs are used, the victim's response may be delayed in an emergency situation. A person's physical or mental condition also has an impact on one's ability to quickly evacuate.



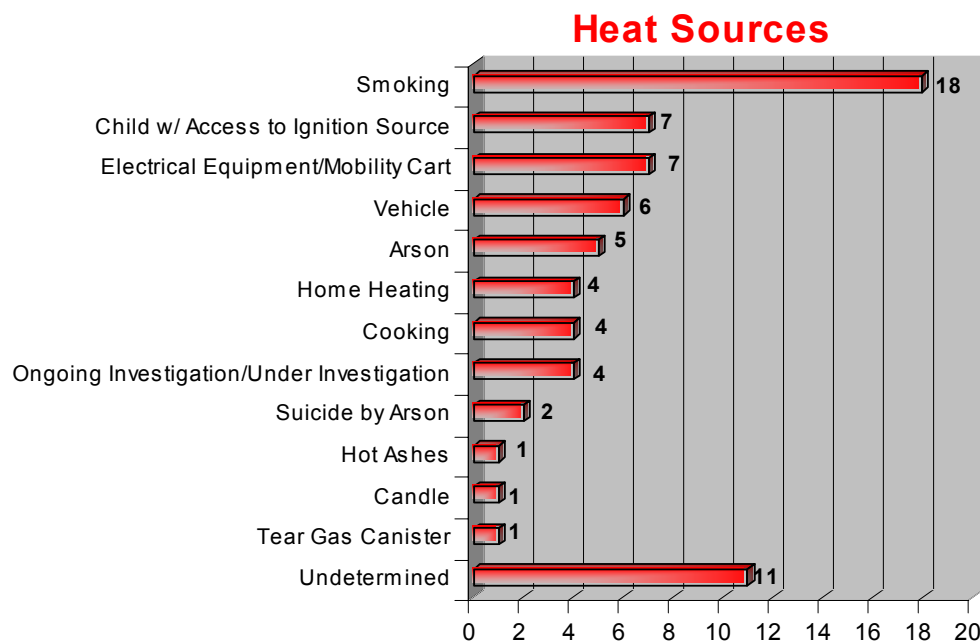
Smoke detectors and alarms play a significant role in reducing the number of fire fatalities that occur in Washington. In 2002, 16% of the fatal fires had operational alarms. In these cases, the alarm may not have been heard by the victim. Drugs or alcohol may have been a factor, or the person's physical or mental capacity could have delayed their response.

2002 Fire Fatalities

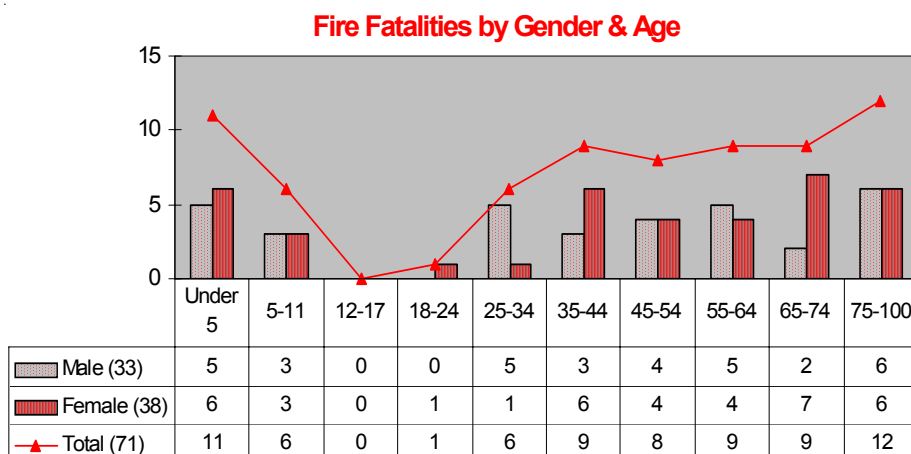
Careless smoking continues to be the leading heat source in fire fatality incidents, accounting for 25% of the incidents reported in 2002. Children with access to ignition sources and electrical equipment were tied as the second leading sources, each accounting for 10% of the incidents. The heat source was undetermined in 15% of the incidents.

Safety Tips:

- Never smoke in sleeping areas.
- Use noncombustible ashtrays to extinguish smoking materials.
- Never smoke while using an oxygen system.

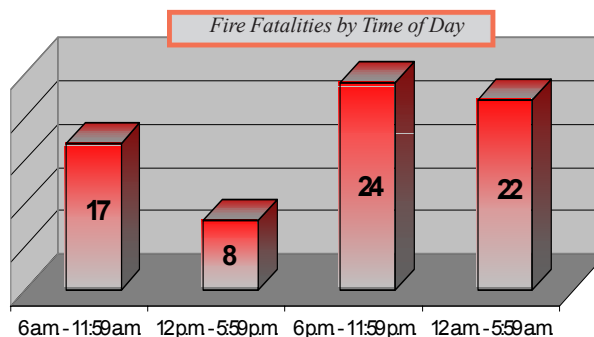


The age groups at greatest risk to fire are the very young and the elderly. Many factors contribute to their ability to escape a fire situation safely. Mobility can lead to slower evacuation, and in some cases, the person may be completely immobilized and dependent on others. They may not respond to smoke alarms or detectors due to vision or hearing loss. Young children may not awaken or may be confused or unfamiliar with the urgency of the warning.



2002 Fire Fatalities

Fire lurks in the night. The majority of fire fatalities reported occurred in the late evening to early morning hours, while people were sleeping.



Over the past five years, 320 Washington State residents have lost their lives as a result of fire. As indicated in the table below, every county is at risk of having a fire fatality. Counties with greater populations account for 42% of the fire victims. From 1998 to 2002, King County (19%), Pierce County (12%), and Snohomish County (10%) reported 134 fatal fires collectively.

Fire Fatalities by County from 1998 - 2002						
County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Five Year Total
Adams	1	3	0	0	0	4
Asotin	0	1	0	0	2	3
Benton	0	0	3	1	0	4
Chelan	3	0	0	0	2	5
Clallam	0	0	1	4	0	5
Clark	0	4	1	1	3	9
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	4	0	3	0	0	7
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	1	0	0	1
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	0	0	2	0	3
Grays Harbor	2	1	5	2	4	14
Island	0	0	0	2	1	3
Jefferson	0	0	0	3	0	3
King	16	12	15	8	12	63
Kitsap	5	3	7	1	5	21
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	2	0	0	2
Lewis	0	3	0	3	0	6
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	4	1	2	1	9
Okanogan	0	0	0	5	3	8
Pacific	1	0	2	0	0	3
Pend Oreille	0	1	0	3	1	5
Pierce	14	5	2	5	12	38
San Juan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Skagit	6	0	2	1	2	11
Skamania	0	1	0	0	1	2
Snohomish	11	3	6	7	6	33
Spokane	3	2	6	5	3	19
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	3	3	1	2	6	15
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	1	0	1	1	3
Whatcom	1	4	1	0	0	6
Whitman	1	1	0	0	0	2
Yakima	0	4	1	1	6	12
Totals	73	56	60	60	71	320

FEATURED FIRES



Fire in Friday Harbor

On Thursday, May 9, 2002, a fire was reported at 3:04 p.m. on the corner of Spring Street and First Street in downtown Friday Harbor. Responding firefighters found smoke coming from the basement area on the northeast corner and from the main floor on the south side.

The incident involved an 8,500-square-foot building constructed in the 1960s, which housed five businesses that were open and operating at the time of the fire. Flames quickly spread throughout the entire building and a second and third alarm was requested. A total of eighty firefighters, including eleven from Orcas Island and nine from Lopez Island, were involved in the extinguishment efforts and the protection of exposure to neighboring businesses and buildings.

When firefighters arrived on scene, they were sent into the stores and the basement on the north side for a primary search and rescue. Both areas were filled heavily with smoke and visibility was near zero. Firefighters diligently searched for civilians who may have been occupying the building, but everyone had exited safely.

Roof ventilation was preformed on the main store, and shortly after that, heavy flame involvement began in several areas. All firefighters were instructed to evacuate the building and defensive tactics were implemented. Several minutes later, the roof collapsed.

Compressed Air Foam systems were deployed on the northwest side of the building for the protection of exposures, and on the southeast side, a 65-foot aerial ladder was deployed for fire extinguishment and the protection of exposures.



Fire in Friday Harbor

A large, recently filled propane tank was recognized as a major hazard on the north side of the building. A 2½ inch hose line was dedicated to keep the tank cool.

The fire was controlled by 6:00 p.m., but continued to burn throughout the night. A firewatch was established at nightfall, and by the following morning, smoke and occasional hot spots required suppression efforts.

Saturday, May 11th, some minor clean-up of debris began. The metal awning and frame from the grocery store was removed.

The investigation determined that the origin of the fire was in the basement of the Friday Harbor Grocery and the cause was a discarded cigarette. The total estimated value of damage was at \$2.5 million. Five businesses were completely destroyed, which included the Friday Harbor Grocery, Hungry Clam Restaurant, Friday Harbor Souvenirs and Gifts, San Juan Florist, and the Mystical Mermaid. The firefighters were successful in containing the fire to the building of origin. No injuries were reported by civilians or by firefighters.

Friday Harbor is a small community and the impact on this small community is far-reaching. The stores were located in the core of downtown, which served as a tourist attraction. Tourists cancelled reservations because they had heard that the downtown had been destroyed. Jobs were lost, but thankfully many organizations came together to help displaced workers pay their utilities and buy groceries. The financial impacts have been devastating. It will take years for those businesses to recover economically.

Chief Robert Low, Friday Harbor Fire Department



Weatherwax School Fire Incident

Aberdeen, Washington

On January 5, 2002, at 11:44 p.m., the city of Aberdeen experienced one of the most significant fires in its history, resulting in \$15 million in property loss. No single fire incident has had more impact to the community other than "Black Friday" of 1903.

The Weatherwax building was constructed in 1909. It is a 58,000-square-foot public school building that is one of five others in a campus-like setting. The school site is located in a densely populated, well-established neighborhood with single and multi-family structures. The low rise 3-story school is located between two city blocks. The building was not sprinklered. Pull stations were located near the main entryways on each floor. Smoke detection was present in the common areas only, primarily along the length of the interior east-west hallways.



The system was remotely monitored. Exterior walls were primarily brick masonry of 18" thickness, with interior walls affixed with 1x2 furring wood lath and plaster. Ceiling height inside was generally 10' with the exception of the massive library area, which took up the entire 2nd and 3rd floor area. Interior steel columns and I beams ran the east/west hallways and provided support for the floor joists. Roofing material was composed of a three-ply rolled, hot-torched asphalt. Open shafts were predominate throughout this building.

The Fire

An occupant residing on the 9th floor of the Aberdeen Manor apartment building directly to the north, reported the initial alarm at 11:44 p.m. Flames were observed shortly thereafter rising from the ground level in the two windows commensurate with the counseling center. Aberdeen police officers arrived shortly after the notification and confirmed fire erupting from two windows on the southeast end of the building.

An automatic response was transmitted to the Aberdeen and Hoquiam fire departments, with visible fire showing. Three engines, one ladder, one medic unit, and a Battalion Chief responded on the initial alarm. While en route, a call from the alarm company reported they had received an alarm from the Weatherwax building showing a general fire alarm. That call was followed up two minutes later with updated information that they were now receiving multiple zone activations. First alarm units arrived at 11:48 p.m. and confirmed a working structure fire.

At 11:50 p.m., command requested a second alarm. Six minutes later, command struck a third alarm, recalling all off-duty Aberdeen firefighters and mutual aid companies from the city of Cosmopolis and Grays Harbor Fire District 2. Two separate interior crews (one on the first floor, one on the second floor) were now operating inside the building. Upon entering the counseling center through a doorway, they encountered a room and contents fire. The crew operating on the second floor reported extension into the second floor with heavy fire and zero visibility. At 12:20 a.m., the interior crews reported explosions and a partial floor/ceiling collapse. All crews were accounted for. A secondary collapse occurred shortly thereafter and the decision was made to evacuate the building. The operation had now moved to a defensive strategy to protect the surrounding buildings. In all, over 60 firefighters responded from six fire departments. At 3:37 a.m., command began to release the mutual aid companies.

Weatherwax School Fire Incident

Scene Processing

The processing of the fire scene did not occur until the 16th of January, a full 11 days after the fire began. The scene processing was significantly delayed until a shoring operation could be completed to stabilize the building and make it safe for investigators to enter. Scene security was maintained throughout the entire process 24/7 by the Aberdeen Fire Department in an understanding worked out between the school district's insurance company and county prosecuting attorney's office.



The Bureau of Alcohol/Tobacco/Firearms national response team and the State Fire Marshal's Office were requested to assist in determining origin and cause. Examination of the interior revealed massive and severe damage to the entire interior of the structure, except certain portions of the far west classrooms. The entire roof assembly had been consumed and failed extensively. Steel columns, girders, and beams in the northern two thirds of the building, including those supporting the east-west hallways, were extensively oxidized. In the counseling center area, catastrophic failure, extreme damage, and extensive consumption of the roof and floor/ceiling assemblies were evident. Flame from the inception of the fire in counseling center office, which led to a failure in the ceiling material and then traveled to the north within the joist channels of the ceiling/floor assembly. Fire also breached the interior office walls and was likely channeled through the open vertical shafts the height of the building, leading to rapid spread throughout the structure. One of these shafts was located near the entryway to the counseling center.

The fire itself was determined to be incendiary, originating within the counseling center office. The fire originated at or near the east end of a computer desk/two-drawer filing cabinet along the north perimeter wall. A hand-held flame ignited available combustibles. No indications of a flammable liquid appear to be used, and no potential accidental sources of ignition in the area of origin were found.

On the fourth day after the fire, an informant notified law enforcement officers of the Aberdeen Police Department with information regarding the fire. A 16-year-old male from Aberdeen and a 17-year-old male from the North Beach area were arrested in connection with setting the fire. The younger of these two individuals was apparently involved in a custody dispute involving his parents and broke into the school to look for records relating to the case. A fire was started to destroy these records.

Dave Carlberg, Fire Chief - Aberdeen Fire Department

Seattle Marina Fire

The four-alarm fire that destroyed or damaged 36 boats at the Seattle Marina started just after 9:30 p.m. on Friday, May 17, 2002. It took the combined efforts of over a hundred Seattle firefighters, the fireboat, Chief Seattle, and Seattle Police Harbor Patrol to bring the blaze under control.

The first arriving units saw heavy black smoke and flames coming from the marina at 2401 North Northlake Way. Several boats were already fully involved, and there were reports of people trapped on boats at the ends of the docks.

Conditions were extremely challenging from the beginning. The Seattle Marina is configured with three long, narrow piers that extend into Lake Union with approximately 152 slips. The fire was located at the end of the east pier. There were exposure issues with adjoining boats. Hydrant locations required long hose lays for attack and supply lines. A steady wind contributed to the extensive fire damage. As the fire burned along the end of the east dock, it burned through boat moorings. Burning boats were blown by the wind into boats moored at the adjacent dock.

The Chief Seattle was dispatched immediately but took just under an hour to reach Lake Union because it had to travel from saltwater on Elliott Bay to freshwater through the Ballard Locks. The fire was fought mostly from the shore until the Chief and her pumping capacity of 7,500 gallons of water per minute and 800 gallons of foam fully extinguished the fire. Luckily, there was no loss of life. Two firefighters were taken to Harborview with minor injuries.

Once the fire was out, the cleanup operation began. The State Department of Ecology and the United States Coast Guard were brought in to handle the environmental pollution caused by the fuels and oil that spilled into Lake Union. Portions of the pier needed to be shored up and rebuilt to make it safe for the investigators to work. A barge and a crane were brought in for the salvage operation, which lasted over three weeks.



Seattle Marina Fire



The fire caused over \$7 million in damage. Heat and flame damaged twenty-six boats moored along the west pier. Ten boats on the east pier were completely destroyed, severely damaged, or sunk.

Investigators ruled the fire “undetermined” after an extensive investigation. The fire started on board a 32-foot houseboat called the Nasty Boy. Investigators were unable to find a specific item that started the fire. Lab tests on electrical items from the Nasty Boy came back inconclusive, further reinforcing the investigators’ ruling.

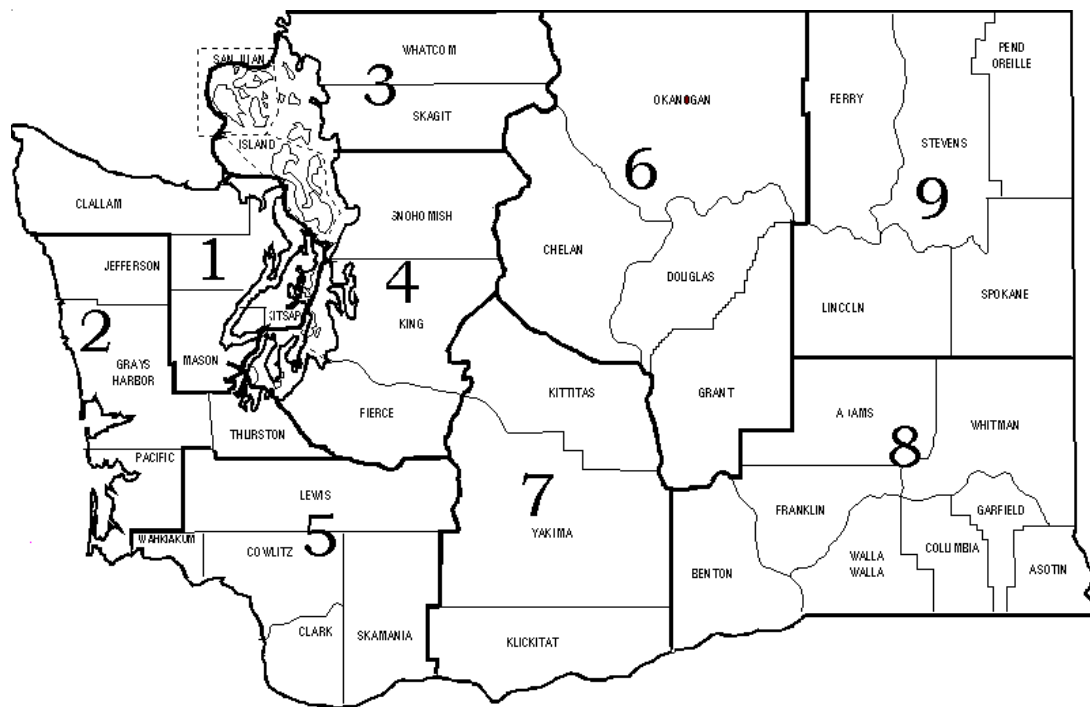
The impact of the fire on the boating community was enormous. Just five months earlier, an accidental fire caused over a million dollars in damage at the Seattle Yacht Club.

After two major marina fires, boat owners were upset about the lack of fire protection on fresh water. Prior to the fires, SFD had its two fireboats, the Chief Seattle, and the 75-year-old Alki located at Station 5 on Elliott Bay.

In a joint decision by Mayor Greg Nickels and Seattle Fire Chief Gary Morris, the Alki was moved to freshwater at Fisherman’s Terminal. The Alki is currently staffed with a round-the-clock engineer. Moving the Alki is considered a short-term solution. The Seattle Fire Department’s ultimate goal is to buy a new fireboat, refit the Chief Seattle, and buy a fast attack boat for freshwater.

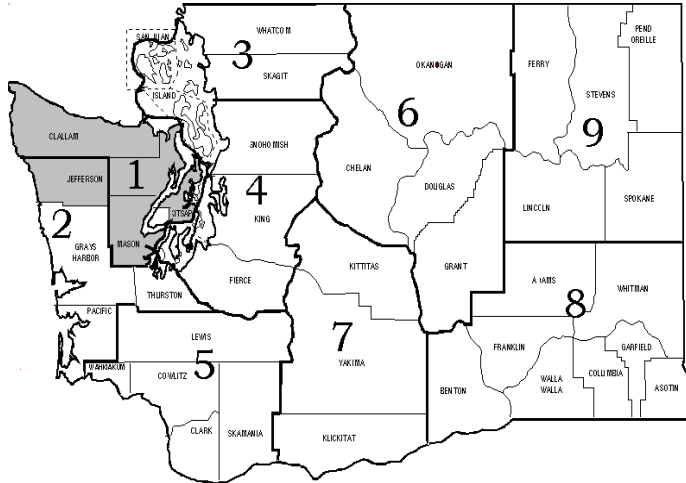
*Helen Fitzpatrick - Public Information Officer
Seattle Fire Department*

REGIONAL REPORTS



Region 1

In 2002, 16 out of 34 (44%) fire agencies in Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap, and Mason counties submitted incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES

CLALLAM	CLALLAM CO #3, SEQUIM	05D03	3750
	CLALLAM CO #2, PORT ANGELES	05D02	821
	PORT ANGELES	05M03	1148
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON #2 QUILCENE	16D02	229
	JEFFERSON #4 BRINNON	16D04	2
	JEFFERSON #3 PORT LUDLOW	16D03	432
	JEFFERSON #5 DISC BAY	16D05	16
	JEFFERSON #1 CHIMACUM	16D01	805
KITSAP	KITSAP #2 BAINBRIDGE	18D02	513
	KITSAP CO#7 SOUTH KITSAP	18D07	7989
MASON	MASON CO#5 ALLYN/AGATE/SHELTON	23D05	26
	MASON CO#6 UNION	23D06	11
	SHELTON FD	23M02	1564
	MASON CO.#17 LILLIWAUP/ELDON	23D17	28
	MASON CO#4 ARCADIA/KAMILCHE	23D04	732
	MASON CO#13 ELMA	23D13	97

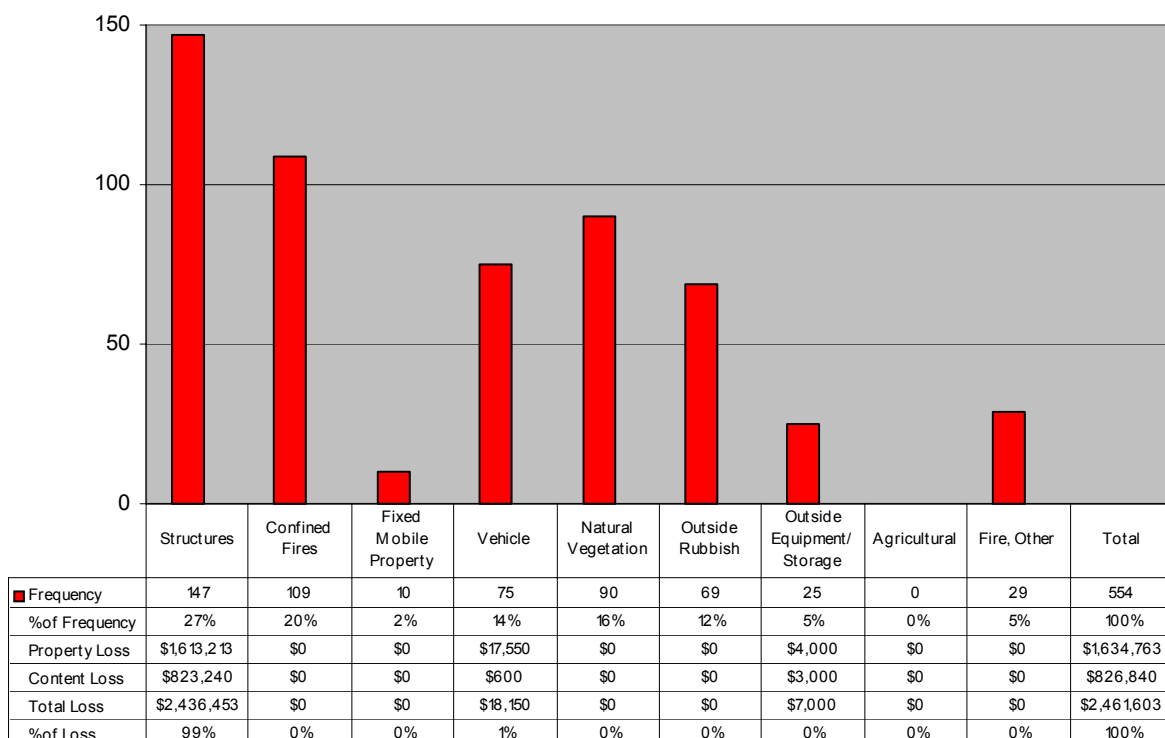
Region 1

Overview by Incident Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Total Loss
Fire	554	11%	\$1,634,763	\$826,840	\$2,461,603	99%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	12	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	2,478	51%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	256	5%	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000	1%
Service Calls	344	7%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Good Intent Calls	820	17%	\$0	\$300	\$300	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	94	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	89	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	138	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	0	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	40	1%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	1	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	4,826	100%	\$1,664,763	\$827,140	\$2,491,903	100%

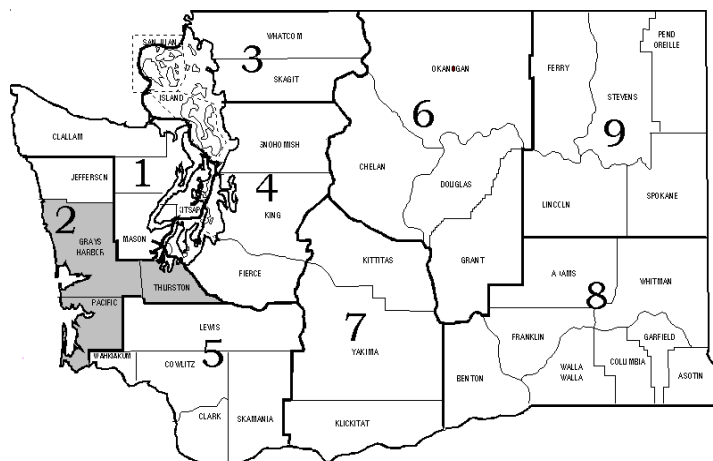
Fires in buildings or structures resulted in more than \$2.4 million in property and content loss, or 99% of the total reported loss. Emergency medical incidents account for 51% of the reported calls for service.

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 2

In 2002, 25 out of 51 (49%) fire agencies in Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Thurston submitted incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES			
GRAYS HARBOR	GRAYS HARBOR #10 WISHKAH	14D10	4
	MONTESANO FD	14M06	9
	COSMOPOLIS FD	14M02	15
	GRAYS HARBOR #11 GRAYLAND	14D11	93
	GRAYS HARBOR #2 CENTRAL PARK	14D02	98
	OCEAN SHORES FD	14M08	372
	HOQUIAM FD	14M04	266
	WESTPORT FD	14M09	314
	ABERDEEN FD	14M01	453
PACIFIC	PACIFIC CO #5 NORTH COVER/TOKELAND	25D05	35
	PACIFIC CO#3 WILLAPA VALLEY	25D03	45
	RAYMOND FD	25M03	70
	ILWACO FD	25M01	182
	PACIFIC #1 OCEAN PARK	25D01	226
THURSTON	THURSTON CO#13 GRIFFIN	34D13	19
	THURSTON CO #1/14 ROCHESTER & GRAND MOUND	34D01	109
	THURSTON CO#6 EAST OLYMPIA	34D06	170
	THURSTON CO.#17 BALD HILLS	34D17	271
	THURSTON CO #8 SOUTH BAY	34D08	478
	THURSTON CO#9 McLANE	34D09	794
	THURSTON CO#11 LITTLE ROCK	34D11	1000
	TUMWATER FD	34M04	2137
	THURSTON CO#2 YELM	34D02	2475
	OLYMPIA FD	34M02	6603
	THURSTON CO#3 LACEY	34D03	7326

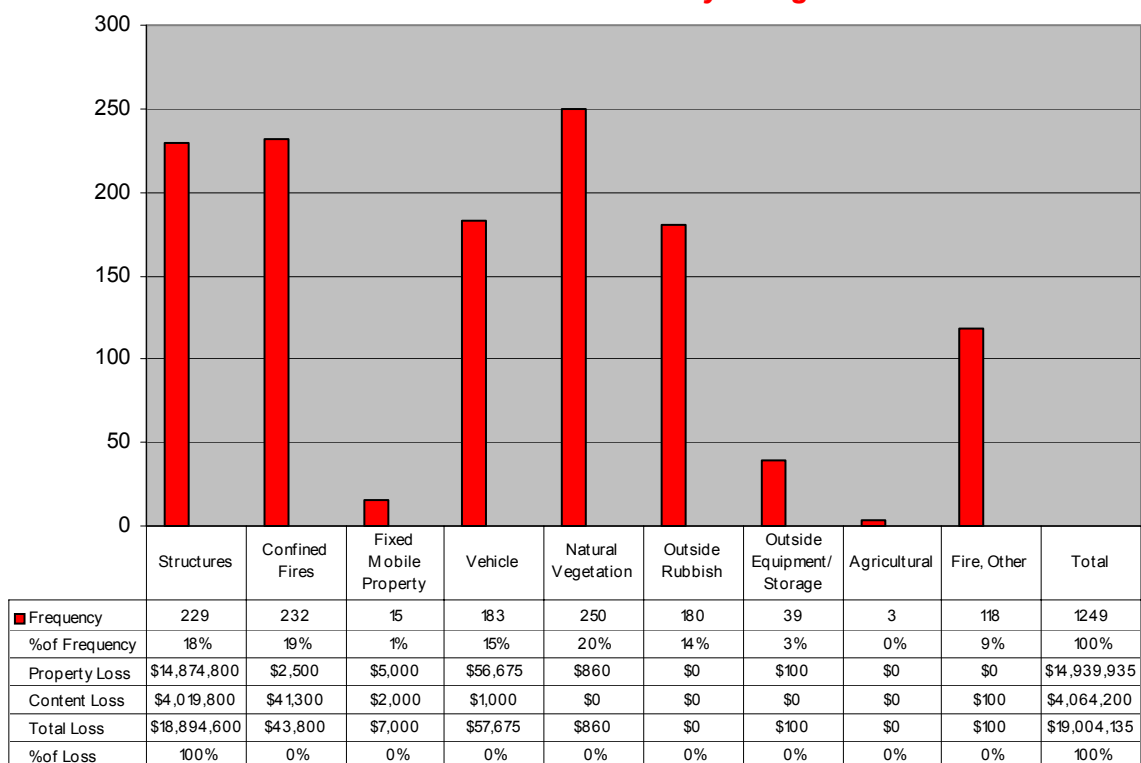
Region 2

Overview by Incident Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	1,249	9%	\$14,939,935	\$40,664,200	\$55,604,135	100%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	30	0%	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	8,584	63%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	402	3%	\$1,565	\$215	\$1,780	0%
Service Calls	948	7%	\$0	\$24,500	\$24,500	0%
Good Intent Calls	1,189	9%	\$1,075	\$20	\$1,095	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	258	2%	\$30	\$0	\$30	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	422	3%	\$500	\$25,000	\$25,500	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	509	4%	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	4	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	44	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	2	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	13,641	100%	\$14,945,105	\$40,713,935	\$55,659,040	100%

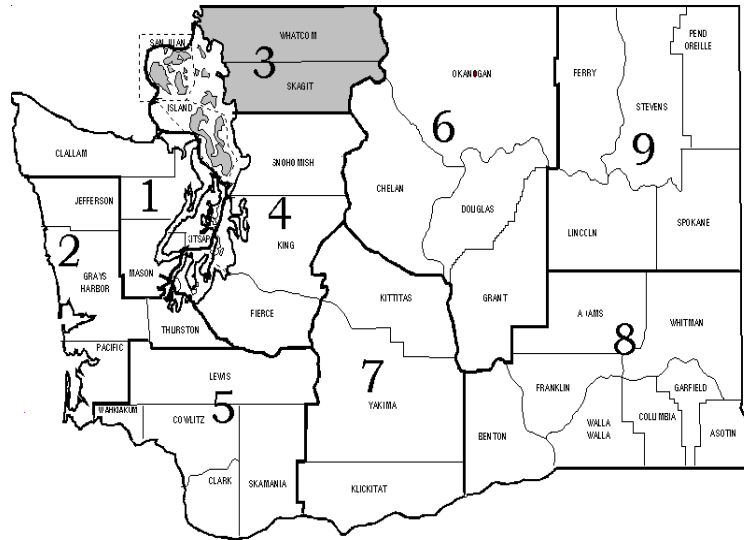
Emergency medical calls account for 63% of the incident activity reported by Region 2. Fire incidents represent 9% of the total calls, resulting in approximately 100% of the total dollar loss.

Fire Incidents by Categories



Region 3

In 2002, 28 out of 54 (52%) fire agencies in Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES			
ISLAND	ISLAND CO#2 OAK HARBOR	15D02	1195
	ISLAND CO#5 CENTRAL WHIDBEY	15D05	607
	ISLAND CO#1 CAMANO ISLAND	15D01	1063
SAN JUAN	SAN JUAN CO#4 LOPEZ ISLAND	28D04	64
	FRIDAY HARBOR FD	28M01	87
SKAGIT	SKAGIT CO#8 SEDRO WOOLLEY	29D08	1
	SKAGIT CO#5 BOW/EDISON	29D05	1
	SKAGIT CO#14 ALGER	29D14	2
	SKAGIT CO#11 DEWEY/ANACORTES	29D11	3
	SKAGIT CO#15 LAKE McMURRAY	29D15	3
	SKAGIT CO#7 LAKE CAVANAUGH	29D07	3
	SKAGIT CO#13 LA CONNER	29D13	4
	LA CONNER FD	29M05	5
	SKAGIT #17 GUEMES ISLAND	29D17	12
	SKAGIT CO#9 BIG LAKE	29D09	19
	SKAGIT CO#2 McLEAN ROAD	29D02	119
	ANACORTES FIRE DEPARTMENT	29M01	742
	MOUNT VERNON FD	29M07	2509
WHATCOM	WHATCOM CO#5 POINT ROBERTS	37D05	5
	WHATCOM CO#3 BELLINGHAM	37D03	19
	WHATCOM CO#13 BIRCH BAY	37D13	30
	WHATCOM CO #11 LUMMI ISLAND	37D11	42
	WHATCOM CO#8 MARIETTA	37D08	56
	WHATCOM CO#7 FERNDAL	37D07	86
	WHATCOM CO#2 SUDDEN VALLEY	37D02	259
	WHATCOM CO#4 BELLINGHAM	37D04	400
	LYNDEN FD	37M07	630
	BELLINGHAM FD	37M01	11892

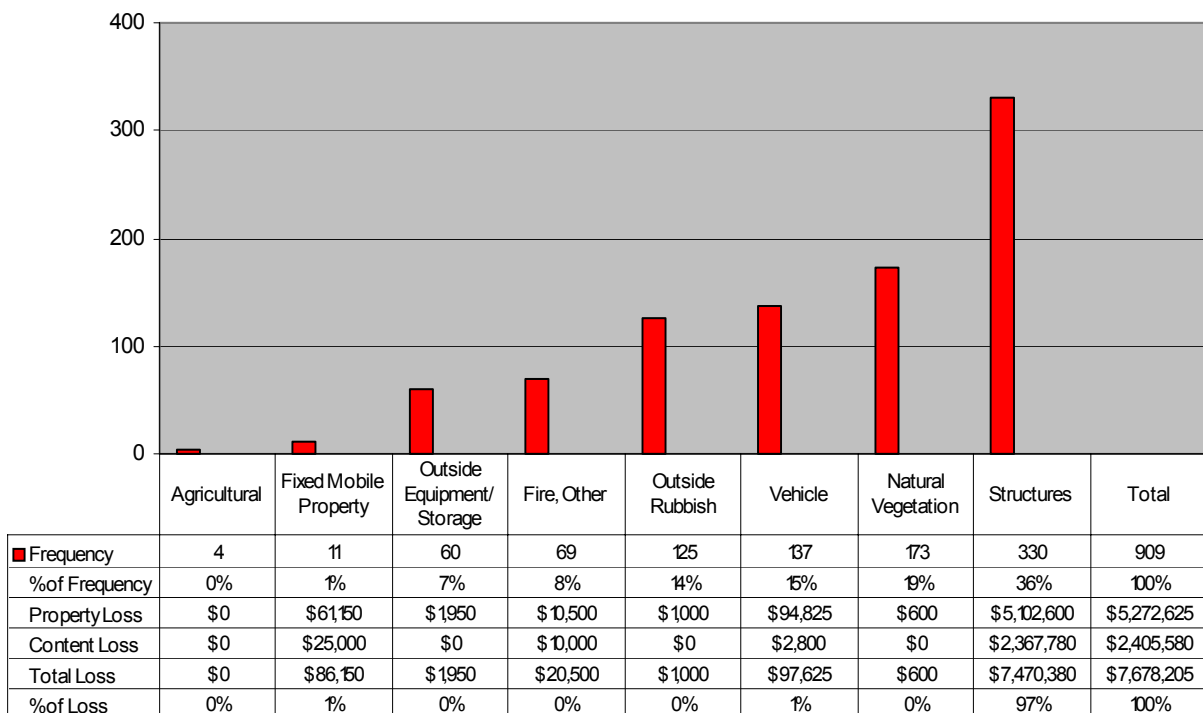
Region 3

Overview by Incident Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	909	5%	\$5,272,625	\$2,405,580	\$7,678,205	99%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	41	0%	\$0	\$100	\$100	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	14,378	77%	\$33,500	\$250	\$33,750	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	410	2%	\$250	\$10,000	\$10,250	0%
Service Calls	863	5%	\$58,500	\$11,125	\$69,625	1%
Good Intent Calls	815	4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	327	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	336	2%	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	592	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	14	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	34	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	0	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	18,719	100%	\$5,367,375	\$2,429,055	\$7,796,430	100%

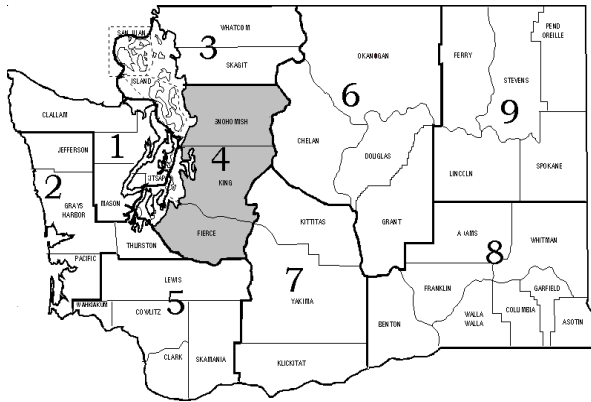
Emergency medical incidents are reported at 77% of the total number of incidents in Region 3. Fire incidents were reported at 5%, resulting in more than \$7.6 million in property and content loss. Fires in structures accounted for 97% of the total reported dollar loss for fire incidents.

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 4

In 2002, 60 out of 100 (60%) fire agencies in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES			
KING	KING CO#24	17D24	2
	KING CO#43 MAPLE VALLEY	17D43	26
	BLACK DIAMOND/KING CO #17, BLACK DIAMOND	17M03	38
	KING CO #50 SKYKOMISH/STEVENS PASS	17D50	112
	ENUMCLAW FD/KING CO #28, ENUMCLAW	17M06	217
	KING CO#26 DES MOINES	17D26	640
	KING CO#13 VASHON/MAURY	17D13	642
	SNOQUALMIE	17M17	713
	TUKWILA FD	17M19	1435
	MERCER ISLAND FD	17M10	1998
	BOTHELL FIRE DEPT	17M04	2243
	KING CO#40 SPRING GLEN	17D40	2491
	SEATAC FIRE DEPARTMENT	17M20	2531
	AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT	17M01	3563
	KIRKLAND FD	17M09	3573
	REDMOND FD	17M13	6063
	KING CO#4 SHORELINE	17D04	6431
	KING CO #10 ISSAQUAH	17D10	7172
	KING CO#39 FEDERAL WAY	17D39	9531
	BELLEVUE FD	17M02	14834
PIERCE	EATONVILLE FIRE DEPT	27M05	0
	PIERCE CO#18 ORTING	27D18	1
	RUSTON FD	27M11	4
	PIERCE CO#11 NORTH PUYALLUP	27D11	11
	PIERCE CO#20 SOUTH PRAIRIE	27D20	49
	RIVERSIDE FIRE & RESCUE	27D14	157
	DUPONT FD	27M04	249
	PIERCE CO#12 BUCKLEY	27D12	292
	MCNEIL ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT	27S05	317
	STEILACOOM FD	27M14	323
	ORTING FD	27M08	386
	PIERCE CO#16 KEY PENINSULA	27D16	391
	PIERCE CO#8 EDGEWOOD	27D08	728
	PIERCE CO#3 UNIVERSITY PLACE	27D03	1577
	PUYALLUP FD	27M09	1600
	PIERCE CO#21 GRAHAM	27D21	3504
	PIERCE CO#2 LAKEWOOD	27D02	7866
	PIERCE CO#22	27D22	2853
	BUCKLEY FD	27M02	102
	PIERCE CO#6 CENTRAL PIERCE	27D06	11748
	MILTON FD	27M07	638
	SUMNER FD	27M15	911
	PIERCE CO #1, SUMNER	27D01	203
	PIERCE CO#5 GIG HARBOR	27D05	967

Region 4

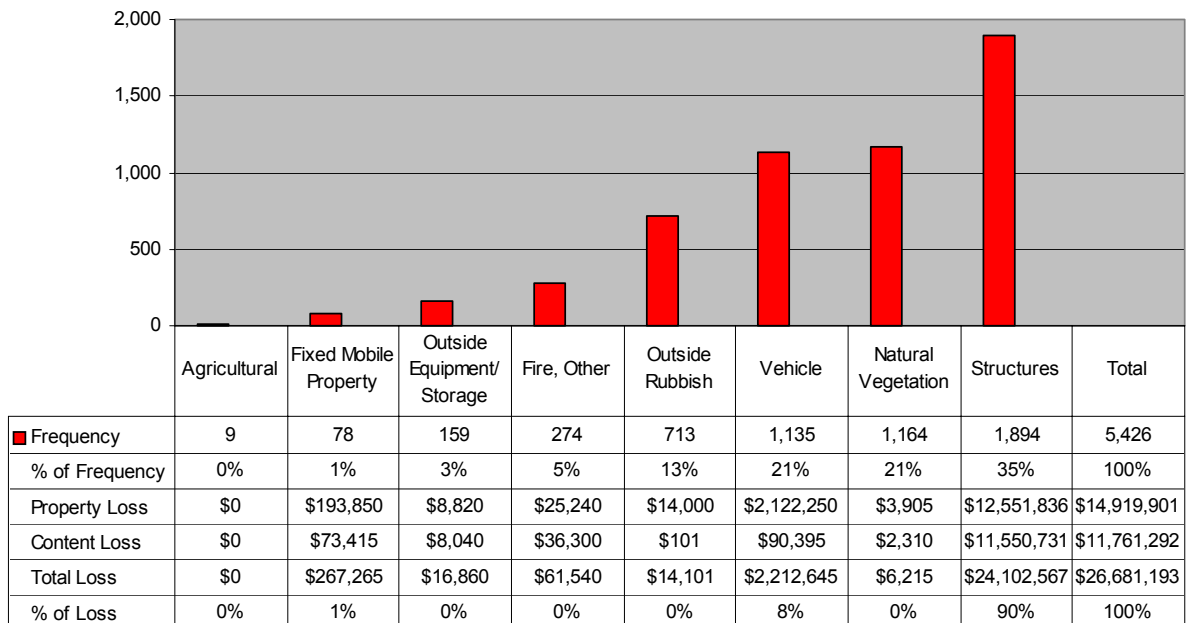
REPORTING AGENCIES CONTINUED

SNOHOMISH	SNOHOMISH CO #8 LAKE STEVENS	31D08	0
	SNOHOMISH CO #18 BRYANT	31D18	1
	MUKILTEO FD	31M11	4
	SNOHOMISH CO #16 LAKE ROESIGER	31D16	5
	SNOHOMISH CO #25 OSO	31D25	8
	SNOHOMISH CO #23 ROBE VALLEY	31D23	26
	DARRINGTON FD	31M02	34
	SNOHOMISH CO #22 GETCHELL	31D22	38
	ARLINGTON FD	31M01	52
	SNOHOMISH CO #5 SULTAN	31D05	54
	SNOHOMISH CO #28 INDEX	31D28	99
	SNOHOMISH CO #17 GRANITE FALLS	31D17	379
	SNOHOMISH CO FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE	31FM	435
	SNOHOMISH CO #14 STANWOOD	31D14	740
	MARYSVILLE FD	31M08	5423
	SNOHOMISH CO #1 ALDERWOOD MANOR	31D01	10991

Overview by Incident Category

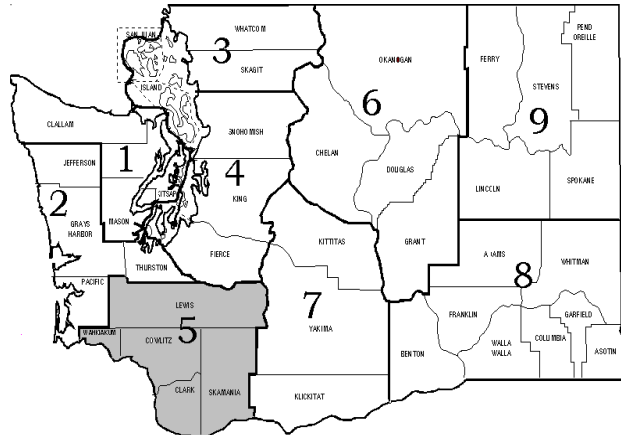
Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	5,426	8%	\$14,919,901	\$11,761,292	\$26,681,193	97%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	235	0%	\$21,806	\$11,460	\$33,266	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	36,138	51%	\$12,500	\$2,500	\$15,000	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	2,762	4%	\$14,105	\$205,315	\$219,420	1%
Service Calls	6,522	9%	\$301,600	\$91,415	\$393,015	1%
Good Intent Calls	8,873	13%	\$5,100	\$5,650	\$10,750	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	2,093	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	2,924	4%	\$60,000	\$160,000	\$220,000	1%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	5,607	8%	\$15,000	\$5,500	\$20,500	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	75	0%	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	0%
Other Type of Incidents	537	1%	\$1,201	\$1	\$1,202	0%
Undetermined	34	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	71,226	100%	\$15,351,213	\$12,273,133	\$27,624,346	100%

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 5

In 2002, 32 out of 57 (56%) fire agencies in Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



Reporting Agencies			
CLARK	CLARK CO#10 AMBOY	06D10	1
	CLARK CO#11 BATTLEGROUND	06D11	2
	CLARK CO#13 YACOLT	06D13	84
	CLARK CO#1 WASHOUGAL	06D01	148
	CLARK CO#9 FERN PRAIRIE	06D09	413
	VANCOUVER FD	06M05	1791
	CLARK CO#6 HAZEL DELL	06D06	4205
COWLITZ	COWLITZ CO#6 CASTLE ROCK/CASTLE ROCK FD	08D06	203
	COWLITZ CO#1 WOODLAND	08D01	5
	COWLITZ CO#5 KALAMA	08D05	7
	COWLITZ CO#4 RYDERWOOD	08D04	20
	WOODLAND FD	08M05	775
	COWLITZ CO#2 LONGVIEW/KELSO	08D02	3176
LEWIS	LONGVIEW FD	08M04	3278
	LEWIS CO#10 PACKWOOD	21D10	1
	CENTRALIA FD	21M01	370
	LEWIS CO#3 MOSSY ROCK	21D03	5
	LEWIS CO#9 MINERAL	21D09	6
	LEWIS CO#14/CITY OF MORTON	21D14	6
	LEWIS CO#8 SALKUM	21D08	7
	LEWIS CO#5 NAPA VINE	21D05	12
	LEWIS CO#6 CHEHALIS	21D06	143
	CHEHALIS FD	21M02	45
	LEWIS CO#1 ONALASKA	21D01	4
	LEWIS CO#4 MORTON	21D04	143
	LEWIS CO#7 VADAR	21D07	155
	LEWIS CO#15 WINLOCK	21D15	423
	LEWIS CO#2 TOLEDO	21D02	560
SKAMANIA	SKAMANIA CO#3 UNDERWOOD	30D03	1
	SKAMANIA CO#4 WASHOUGAL	30D04	1
	SKAMANIA CO#1 CARSON	30D01	84
WAHKIAKUM	WAHKIAKUM CO#4 CATHLAMET	35D04	23

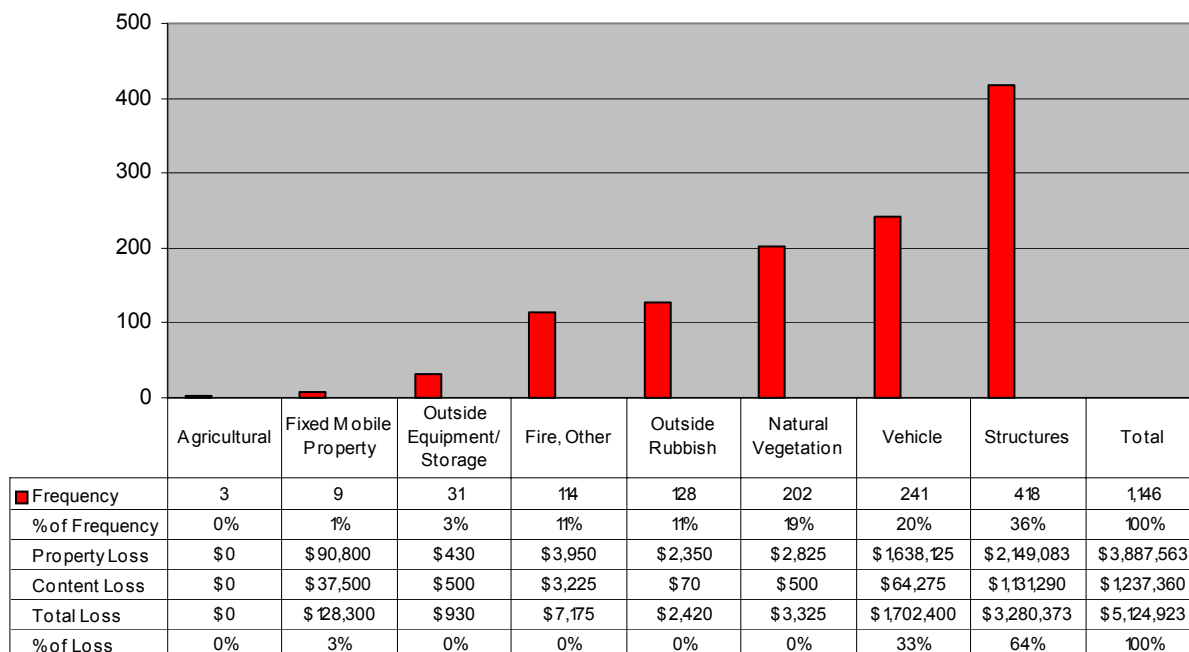
Region 5

Incident Overview by Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	1,146	8%	\$3,887,563	\$1,237,360	\$5,124,923	94%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	50	0%	\$2,450	\$600	\$3,050	2%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	11,300	72%	\$66,000	\$0	\$66,000	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	422	3%	\$124,715	\$26,875	\$151,590	4%
Service Calls	747	4%	\$3,700	\$6,540	\$20,340	0%
Good Intent Calls	1,724	8%	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	462	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	323	1%	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	319	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	1	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	70	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	21	0%	\$765	\$0	\$765	0%
Total	16,585	100%	\$4,085,193	\$1,283,875	\$5,379,168	100%

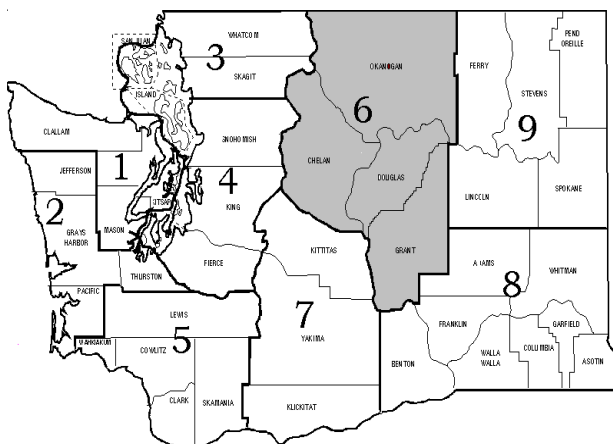
Emergency medical incidents account for 72% of the total incidents reported by Region 5, while fire incidents are reported at 8%. Fire incidents resulted in more than \$7.6 million in property and content loss, or 99% of the loss reported in 2002. The graph below indicates that the leading categories of fire incidents are structure fires followed by vehicle fires.

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 6

In 2002, 31 out of 61 (51%) fire agencies in Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES			
CHELAN	CHELAN CO#4 PONDEROSA ESTATES	04D04	1
	CASHMERE FD	04M01	95
	CHELAN CO#3 LEAVENWORTH	04D03	387
	CHELAN CO #5 MANSON	04D05	78
	CHELAN CO #1, SUNNYSLOPE	04D01	494
	WENATCHEE FD	04M05	1072
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS CO#7 BRIDGEPORT	09D07	0
	BRIDGEPORT FD	09M01	6
	DOUGLAS CO#1 WATERVILLE	09D01	38
	DOUGLAS CO #2 EAST WENATCHEE/ROCK ISLAND	09D02	667
GRANT	EPHRATA FD	13M04	1
	MOSES LAKE FD	13M08	340
	GRANT COUNTY #10 ROYAL SLOPE/ROYAL CITY	13D10	2
	COULEE CITY FD/DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #8	13M01	21
	ELECTRIC CITY FD	13M03	29
	GRANT CO # 13 EPHRATA	13D13	42
	GRANT CO#8 MATTAWA	13D08	47
	QUINCY FD	13M09	98
	GRANT CO#7 SOAP LAKE	13D07	183
	GRANT CO#3 QUINCY	13D03	395
OKANOGAN	OKANOGAN CO#5 BREWSTER/PATEROS/METHOW	24D05	1
	OKANOGAN CO#7 RIVERSIDE	24D07	1
	OKANOGAN CO#1 OROVILLE	24D01	1
	OKANOGAN CO#12 TONASKET	24D12	2
	OKANOGAN CO#4 TONASKET	24D04	2
	OKANOGAN CO #10 LOOMIS	24D10	33
	OKANOGAN CO#6 CARLTON/TWISP/WINTROP/MAZAMA	24D06	34
	OROVILLE FD	24M06	66
	OKANOGAN FD	24M04	82
	OKANOGAN CO#3 MALOTT	24D03	156
	OMAK FD	24M05	240

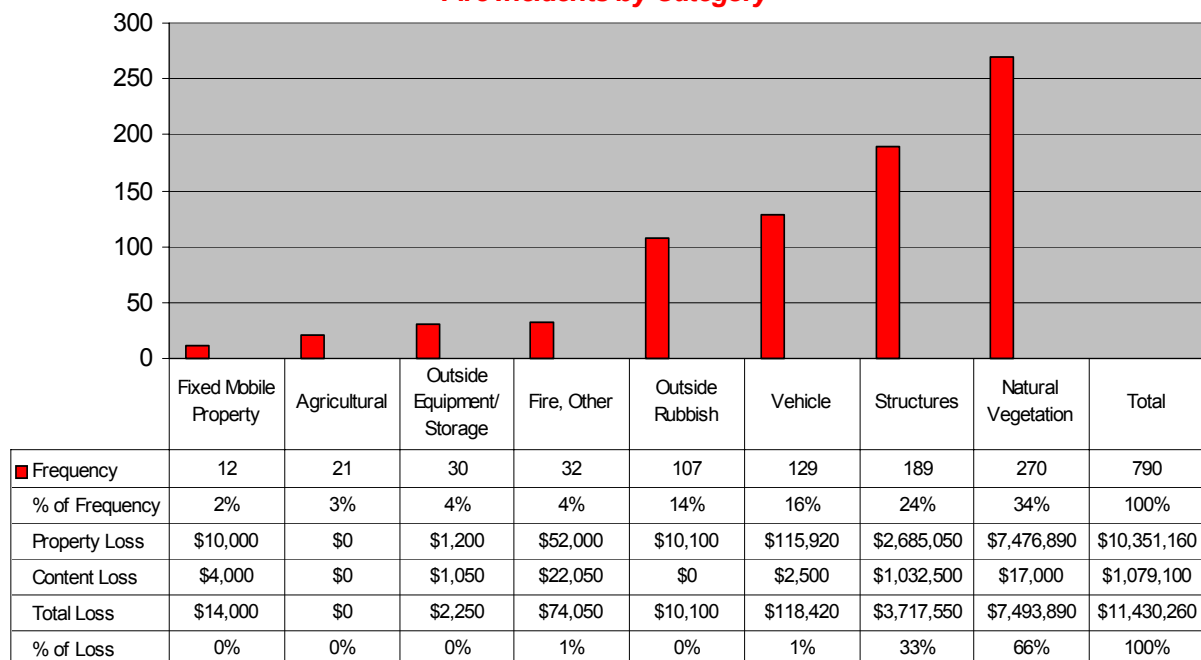
Region 6

Incident Overview by Category

Fire Responses	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	790	13%	\$10,341,160	\$1,079,100	\$11,420,260	100%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	35	1%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	1,498	25%	\$7,000	\$0	\$7,000	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	250	4%	\$9,050	\$800	\$9,850	0%
Service Calls	170	3%	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	0%
Good Intent Calls	370	6%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	2,484	42%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	140	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	158	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	1	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	6	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	7	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	5,909	100%	\$10,358,210	\$1,079,900	\$11,438,110	100%

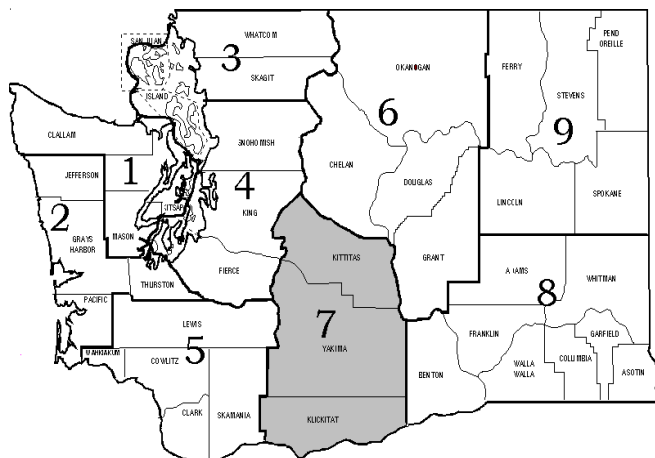
False alarms or false calls were reported at 42% of the total incidents reported. Natural vegetation fires represent 34% of the fire incidents and accounted for 66% of the total dollar loss reported as a result of fire. Structure fires follow at 15% of the total reported fire incidents and account for 34% of the total loss.

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 7

In 2002, 36 out of 49 (73%) fire agencies in Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES

KITTITAS	CLE ELUM FD	19M01	46
	ELLENSBURG FD	19M02	1953
	KITTITAS CO#2 ELLENSBURG	19D02	199
	S CLE ELUM FD	19M05	3
	KITTITAS CO#8 KACHESS	19D08	21
	KITTITAS CO#3 EASTON	19D03	46
	KITTITAS CO#4 VANTAGE	19D04	16
	KITTITAS CO#6 LAKE CLE ELUM	19D06	22
	KITTITAS CO#7 RURAL CLE ELUM	19D07	120
	ROSLYN FD	19M04	26
	KITTITAS FD	19M03	21
	KITTITAS CO#1 THORP	19D01	51
KLICKITAT	WHITE SALMON FD	20M03	0
	KLICKITAT CO#14 LYLE	20D14	34
	KLICKITAT CO#5 CENTERVILLE	20D05	31
	GOLDENDALE FD	20M02	74
	KLICKITAT CO#2 BICKLETON	20D02	6
YAKIMA	KLICKITAT CO#7 GOLDENDALE	20D07	135
	TOPPENISH FD	39M08	137
	YAKIMA CO#12 W VALLEY	39D12	894
	YAKIMA CO#7 GLADE/MABTON	39D07	1
	TIETON FD	39M07	5
	YAKIMA CO#4 MOXEE	39D04	8
	YAKIMA CO#14 NILE/CLIFDELL	39D14	9
	YAKIMA CO#3 NACHES	39D03	85
	YAKIMA CO#1 COWICHE	39D01	69
	MABTON FD	39M03	60
	YAKIMA CO#6 GLEED	39D06	82
	GRANGER FD	39M02	136
	GRANDVIEW FD	39M01	195
	ZILLAH FD	39M12	220
	UNION GAP FD	39M09	820
	YAKIMA CO#2 SELAH	39D02	1013
	WAPATO FD	39M10	475
	YAKIMA CO#5 ZILLAH	39D05	2577
	YAKIMA FD	39M11	7143

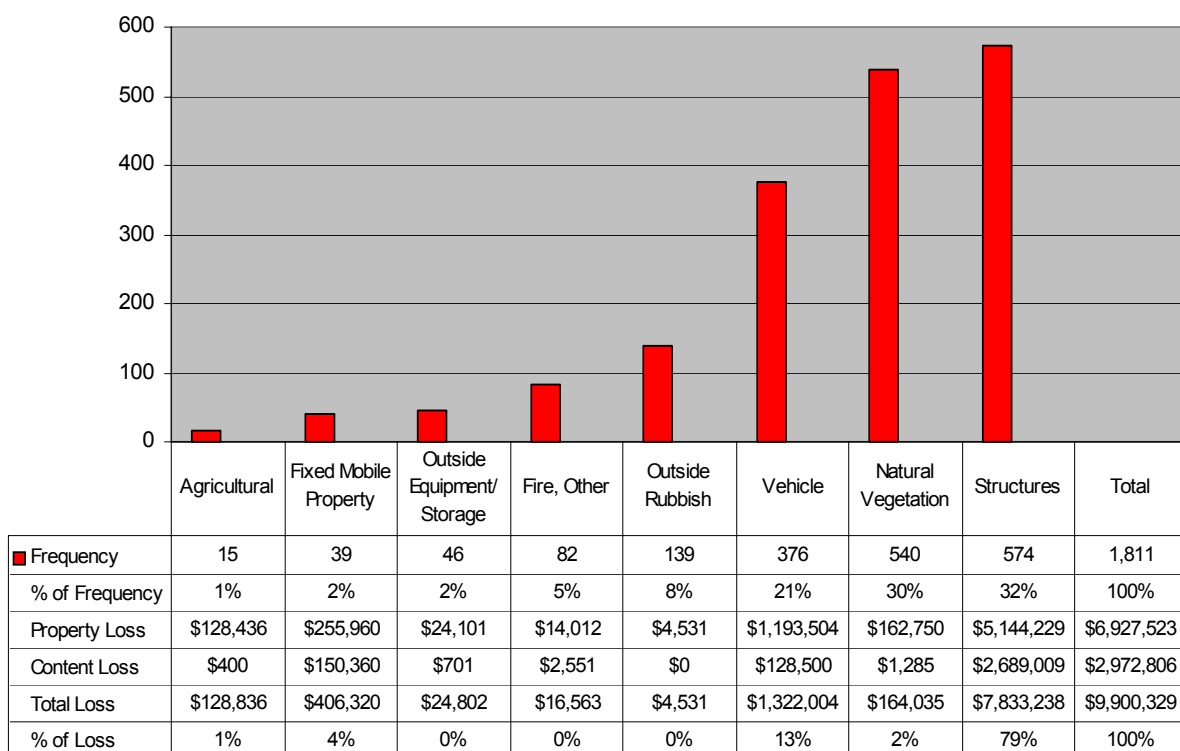
Region 7

Incident Overview by Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	1,811	11%	\$6,927,523	\$2,972,806	\$9,900,329	96%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	34	0%	\$100	\$1,130	\$1,230	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	10,882	66%	\$171,200	\$72,350	\$243,550	2%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	544	3%	\$48,655	\$1,450	\$50,105	1%
Service Calls	665	4%	\$29,750	\$26,500	\$56,250	1%
Good Intent Calls	1,485	9%	\$21,000	\$5,195	\$26,195	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	277	2%	\$1	\$0	\$1	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	316	2%	\$550	\$0	\$550	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	370	2%	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	4	0%	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	0%
Other Type of Incidents	83	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	10	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	16,481	100%	\$7,204,779	\$3,079,431	\$10,284,210	100%

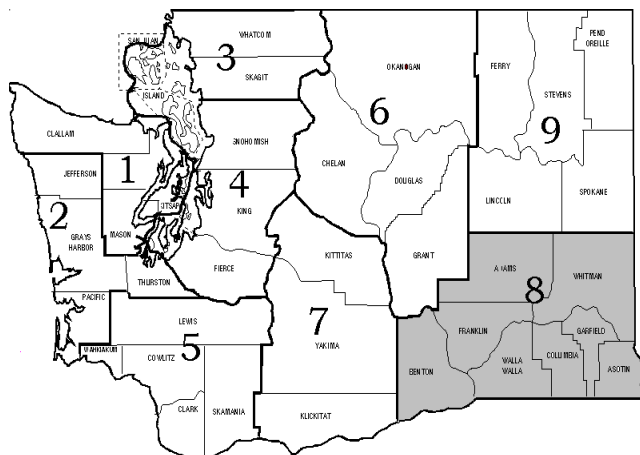
Emergency medical calls were reported at 66% by Region 7. Fire incidents resulted in more than \$9.9 million in property and content loss. Natural vegetation (30%) and vehicle fires (21%) were the leading types of fire incidents, but structure fires caused 78% of the dollar loss.

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 8

In 2002, 23 out of 71 (32%) fire agencies from Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Garfield, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES			
ADAMS	ADAMS CO#7 WASHTUCNA	01D07	0
ASOTIN	ASOTIN CO#1 CLARKSTON	02D01	172
BENTON	BENTON CO#3 PROSSER	03D03	248
	RICHLAND FD	03M04	3717
	BENTON CO #4 WEST RICHLAND	03D04	600
	PROSSER FD	03M03	76
	BENTON CO#1 KENNEWICK	03D01	1095
	KENNEWICK FD	03M02	6562
	HANFORD FD	03S01	1144
	BENTON CO#2 BENTON CITY	03D02	445
COLUMBIA	DAYTON FD	07M01	23
FRANKLIN	FRANKLIN CO#3 PASCO	11D03	125
	PASCO FD	11M02	512
WALLA WALLA	WAITSBURG FD	36M03	11
	WALLA WALL CO#5 BURBANK	36D05	370
	WALLA WALLA CO #4 WALLA WALLA	36D04	571
	WALLA WALLA FD	36M04	1659
WHITMAN	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	38S01	368
	PULLMAN FD	38M10	379
	WHITMAN CO#5 LAMONT	38D05	9
	WHITMAN CO#4 PALOUSE	38D04	20
	COLFAX FIRE DEPARTMENT	38M02	61
	WHITMAN CO #10/OAKESDALE/FARMINGTON FD	38D10	23

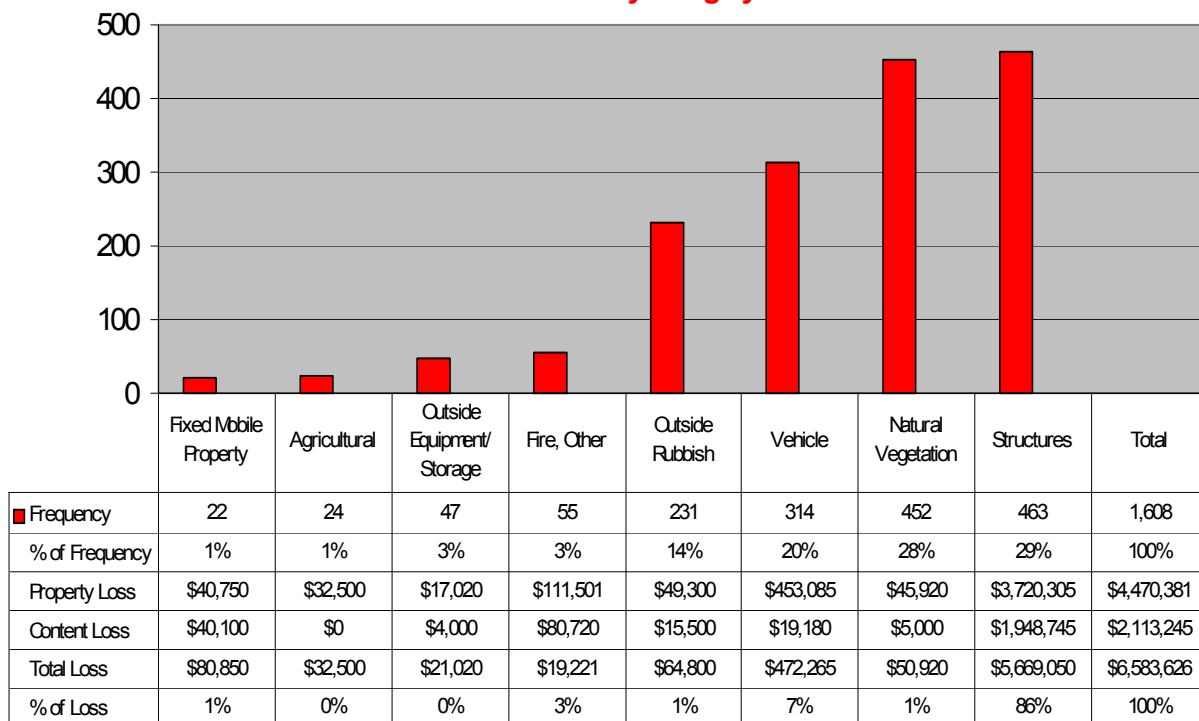
Region 8

Incident Overview by Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	1,608	11%	\$4,470,381	\$2,113,245	\$6,583,626	99%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	311	2%	\$7,300	\$370	\$7,670	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	8,738	58%	\$13,000	\$0	\$13,000	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	522	4%	\$14,950	\$8,350	\$23,300	0%
Service Calls	567	4%	\$1,500	\$3,800	\$5,300	0%
Good Intent Calls	1,496	10%	\$100	\$0	\$100	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	349	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	620	4%	\$0	\$5,500	\$5,500	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	710	5%	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	19	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	50	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	1	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	14,991	100%	\$4,509,231	\$2,133,265	\$6,642,496	100%

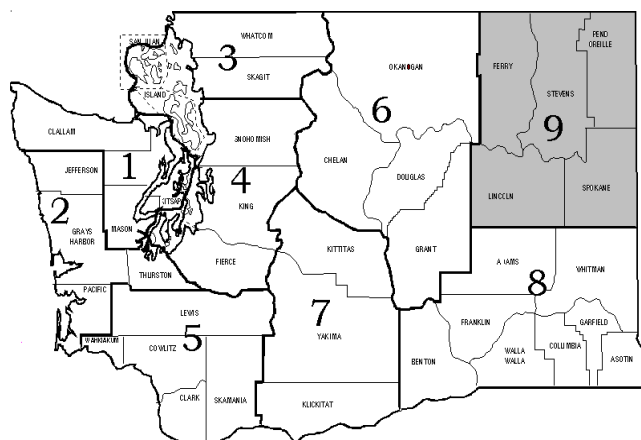
Emergency medical calls accounted for 58% of the incidents reported by Region 8. Fire incidents caused more than \$6.5 million dollars in property and content loss, with 88% of the loss as a result of structure fires.

Fire Incidents by Category



Region 9

In 2002, 23 out of 63 (37%) fire agencies in Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties reported incident data to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.



REPORTING AGENCIES			
FERRY	FERRY CO#14 CURLEW	10D14	19
LINCOLN	LINCOLN CO#3 ODESSA	22D03	13
	LINCOLN CO #1, SPRAGUE	22D01	5
	LINCOLN CO#8 ALMIRA	22D08	8
	ALMIRA FD	22M01	15
PEND OREILLE	NEWPORT FD	26M05	0
	PEND OREILLE#2 METALINE FALLS/IONE	26D02	0
	PEND OREILLE #5 CUSICK	26D05	5
	METALINE FALL FD	26M04	26
SPOKANE	SPOKANE CO#10 GARDEN SPRINGS/AIRWAY HEIGHTS	32D10	735
	SPOKANE CO#9 MEAD	32D09	2164
	SPOKANE CO #8	32D08	913
	SPOKANE CO#1 SPOKANE VALLEY	32D01	7091
	CHENEY FIRE	32M02	834
	SPOKANE #13 NEWMAN LAKE	32D13	84
	SPOKANE CO#5 FOUR MOUND	32D05	10
	MILLWOOD FD	32M07	9
STEVENS	KETTLE FALLS FD	33M03	0
	STEVENS CO #9	33D09	0
	STEVENS CO#2 HUNTERS	33D02	6
	STEVENS CO#12	33D12	9
	STEVENS CO#4 VALLEY/CHEWLAH	33D04	37
	CHEWELAH FD	33M01	64

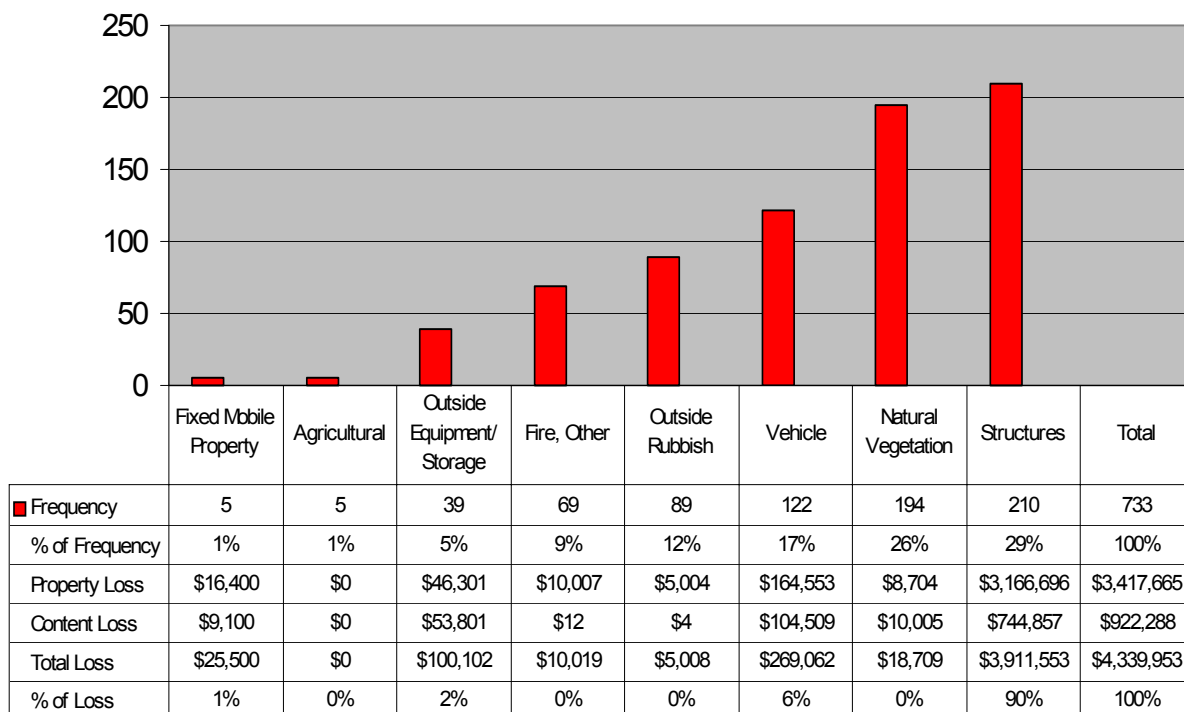
Region 9

Incident Overview by Category

Incident Category	Frequency	% of Frequency	Property Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	% of Loss
Fire	733	7%	\$3,417,665	\$922,288	\$4,339,953	99%
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	29	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	6,946	64%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	531	5%	\$20,100	\$1,250	\$21,350	1%
Service Calls	712	7%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Good Intent Calls	888	8%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	305	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Protection System Malfunction	240	3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	297	4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	4	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Type of Incidents	15	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Undetermined	19	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	10,719	100%	\$3,437,765	\$923,538	\$4,361,303	100%

Emergency medical calls represent 64% of the incident activity reported by Region 9. Fire incident resulted in \$4.3 million in property and content loss, with structure fires accounting for 80% of the loss.

Fire Incidents by Category

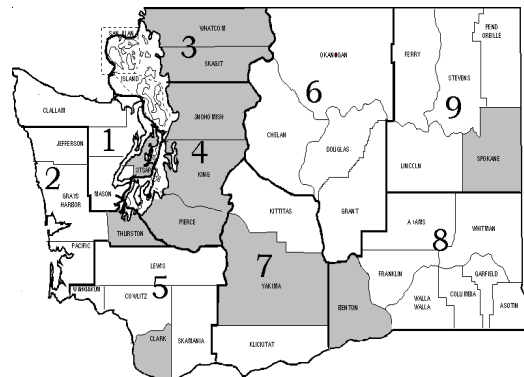


Responses Based on Population

Eleven of the thirty-nine counties in Washington have populations of over 100,000, accounting for approximately 83% of our state's total population. The chart below illustrates response data as reported by 273 fire agencies.

County Comparison Based on Populations <i>Based on NFIRS 5.0 Data Reported by 273 Fire Agencies</i>					
	11 Counties with Populations over 100,000		28 Counties with Population under 100,000		State Total
Populations	5,033,847	83%	1,035,149	17%	6,068,997
Incident Category	Frequency	% of State Total	Frequency	% of State Total	Frequency
Fire	10,262	72%	4,009	28%	14,271
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	84,811	84%	16,406	16%	101,217
Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	378	74%	133	26%	511
Hazardous Conditions (No Fire)	4,798	78%	1,323	22%	6,121
Service Calls	9,777	85%	1,777	15%	11,554
Good Intent Calls	15,508	86%	2,614	14%	18,122
False Alarm/False Call (including malicious)	3,432	80%	874	20%	4,306
Fire Protection System Malfunction	4,610	85%	803	15%	5,413
Unintentional Fire Protection System Activation	7,636	88%	1,068	12%	8,704
Severe Weather & Natural Disasters	103	84%	19	16%	122
Other Type of Incidents	709	81%	170	19%	879
Undetermined	85	89%	10	11%	95
Total	142,109	83%	29,206	17%	171,315
Dollar Loss as a Result of Fire	\$50,303,089	54%	\$42,893,038	46%	\$93,196,127

Counties with Populations Greater than 100,000



There are 28 counties in Washington that have populations less than 100,000, representing 17% of the state's total population. Many of these communities are served by volunteer fire agencies that are not staffed 24 hours a day. Of the actual fire incidents reported, 28% were from the less populated areas resulting in 46% of the total dollar loss as a result of fire.



SPECIAL REPORTS

Juvenile Firesetting Intervention in Washington

Currently, 13 out of 39 counties, representing 84% of the population, are providing intervention services to juvenile firesetters. These counties serve over 600 children annually in an effort to eliminate inappropriate firesetting behavior.

A recent study showed that the most common type of firesetting incident of those referred was fire play with no fire incident was 48%. Next was fire play that resulted in a fire at 33%, and a fire that was intentionally set was 11%. Finally, fireworks and making of explosives make up 6% of the referrals. These same studies show 70% of the referrals were from courts or counselors and 10-15% were from schools.

In the last five years, children with access to ignition devices caused 21 fire fatalities. Often the child that caused the fire dies along with another family member.

Juveniles and Fire	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	5 Year Total
Fire Fatalities Caused by Children with Access to Ignition Devices	5	7	2	0	7	21
Dollar Loss	Not Available	Not Available	\$85,000	\$0	\$170,000	\$255,000

Juvenile arson arrests have increased 15% over the past four years. Arson 1 includes arson in occupied buildings and Arson 2 includes buildings that are not occupied. This table does not include Reckless Burning or Malicious Mischief.

Juveniles and Arson RCW 9A.48	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	5 Year Total
Juvenile Arson Arrests Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Annual Arrest Information	267	256	299	501	Not Avail.	1,323
Juvenile Arson Convictions - Arson 1 Data Source: Juvenile Justice Commission	51	46	67	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	164
Juvenile Convictions - Arson 2 Data Source: Juvenile Justice Commission	192	133	148	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	473

The table below represents school fires as reported by local fire jurisdictions. The Office of the State Fire Marshal provides a report of these incidents to the Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. School administrators are urged to report all fires to their local fire department so that an investigation can be conducted and resources can be accessed for the youth involved. The leading ignition source in school fires was matches and lighters.

School Fires	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	5 Year Total
Fire Incidents in Schools	239	89	66	149	89	479
Dollar Loss	Not Available	\$18,260	\$1,235,275	\$592,250	\$15,136,529	\$16,982,314



An injury prevention program from NFPA

Washington State Risk Watch

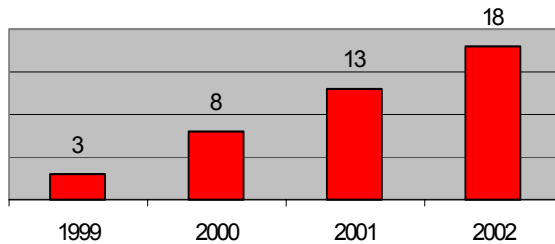
Risk Watch, its logo, and icons are copyrighted by NFPA. 1998. All rights reserved.

Risk Watch is a school-based injury prevention program for students in Kindergarten through 8th grade. The curriculum covers the leading eight injuries for children 14 and under: vehicle passenger, falls, fire and burns, choking, poisonings, drowning, bicycle safety, and firearm safety. It is designed to be presented by the classroom teacher. A community safety expert may also come in as a guest speaker for a Risk Watch topic. Risk Watch gives children and their families knowledge and skills they need to recognize and avoid risks. We are working together to support community-based efforts that provide education about safety to make a difference in our communities.

Risk Watch began in Washington in 1999 with three communities selected by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) as Risk Watch Champion Communities. In 2000, NFPA selected Washington as a Champion State. This gave the State Coalitions training and seed money to begin a program. Since then, the Washington State Risk Watch Coalition has consistently added five new coalitions per year. Ninety percent of these coalitions have remained active. Currently, 16 coalitions are teaching Risk Watch in 57 schools.

Risk Watch in Schools

Risk Watch Coalitions



	1999	2000	2001	2002
# of Schools *	8	41	31	57
# of Classrooms	64	321	553	660
# of Students	1,421	7,213	13,252	14,054

Safeco Insurance Company has provided \$20,000 in support of Risk Watch. The grant funded "end-of-year celebrations" for each school that finished Risk Watch. The celebration party package will include a banner with each school's name on it; a gift certificate for refreshments; a disposable camera; a Risk Watch scrapbook; decorations; a gift for teachers; and a ribbon and sticker for students. A Mariner Moose assembly was held at the original five communities that became Risk Watch Champions. A "Safety All-Stars" injury prevention packet developed by Safeco and Children's Hospital was distributed to all Risk Watch students.

Accomplishments:

2002 - Received a grant from the Washington Traffic Safety Commission for workbooks and enhancements. Added five communities. 17 community coalitions received NFPA grants to become Risk Watch Mentors and Trainees. Received Safeco grant for class celebrations.

Washington State has had nine documented success incidents where a child used knowledge they learned from a Risk Watch lesson to prevent an injury.



2002 Fireworks Statistical Report

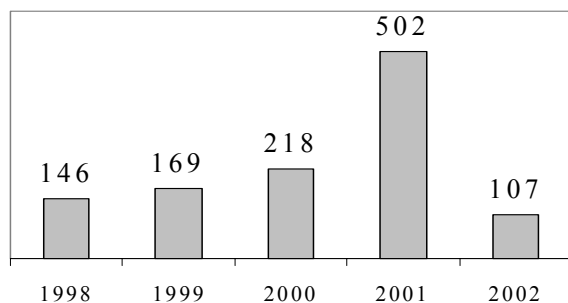
There were 231 fireworks incidents reported to the State Fire Marshal in 2002. Of the 542 fire departments, 24 agencies reported 118 incidents. Of the 131 hospitals, 36 agencies reported 113 incidents. In total, 60 agencies reported 23 fire and injury-related fireworks incidents.

Fireworks-Related Fires: The number of reported fires associated with fireworks was lower than those reported for 2001. This is contributed to the decrease in the number of fire departments reporting. These firework-related fires caused an estimated loss of \$118,380. Based on the reports received, illegal fireworks were identified as the cause in 61% of all reported firework fires and \$101,805 property loss or 86% of the estimated total loss from fireworks-caused fires. Legal fireworks were identified in 9% of the reported fires with a loss of \$10,725. In the remaining 5% of the fires, the type of fireworks was not identified by the fire departments.

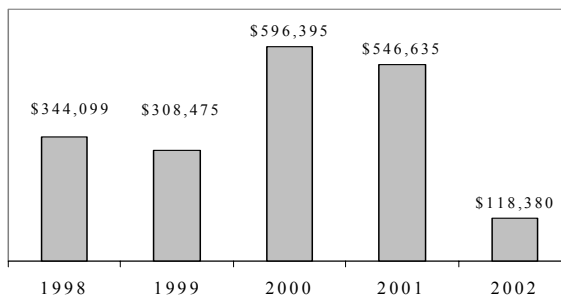
Firework Devices				
Type of Fire	Legal Fireworks	Illegal Fireworks	Unidentified	Total
Vegetation/Wildland	12	46	16	74
Residential	5	14	4	23
Commercial	0	4	3	7
Vehicle	2	1	5	3
Other	0	0	0	0
Totals	19	66	23	107

Wildland areas are at greater risk from fires caused by fireworks. Of the fire incidents reported, 70% resulted in wildland fires, with a dollar loss of \$325. Seven percent were commercial fires with a fire loss of \$1,200 and 21% were residential fires with the greatest fire loss of \$116,155.

Reported Fireworks Fire Incidents



Reported Fireworks Fire Loss



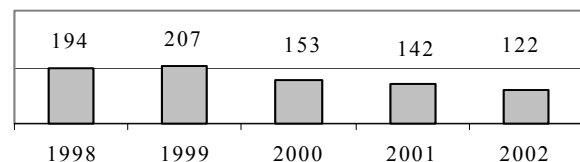
Fireworks-Related Injuries: The 2001 fireworks season accounted for 122 fireworks-related injury incidents reported. The most common places injured were the hand and face. The type of injury caused most often were burns at 66%. The next leading injury was trauma at 33% followed by amputations at 1%. There was no adult supervision in 18% of these incidents. The number of fireworks-related injuries reported for 2002 was 120, 15% lower than 2001. The number of hospitals reporting fireworks-related injuries was 7% lower. The date and time of day most injuries occurred was on July 4 between 6 p.m. and midnight. The leading cause of fireworks-related injuries was “holding” followed closely by “altered/tampering”. This is of great concern because altering and tampering with fireworks is the same as making an illegal explosive device: it is a federal offence and is very dangerous. These are behaviors that need to be changed to prevent fireworks-related injuries.

<i>Body Part Injured</i>				
<i>Body Part</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Illegal</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Face/Head	13	15	5	33
Eye	4	9	3	16
Hand/Fingers	12	29	4	45
Arm	2	8	4	14
Leg/Foot	4	12	2	18
Torso	4	7	2	13
Totals	39	80	20	139

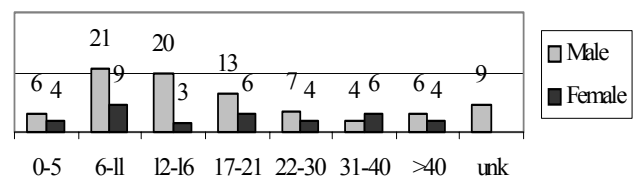
<i>Type of Injury</i>				
<i>Type of Injury</i>	<i>Status of Firework</i>			
	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Illegal</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Burn 1 st Degree	13	13	6	32
Burn 2 nd Degree	19	24	10	53
Burn 3 rd Degree	1	3	0	4
Trauma	7	33	5	45
Amputation	0	2	0	2
Totals	40	75	21	136

Fireworks-Related Injuries

Cause of Injury	
Holding	30
Altering/Tampering	11
Leaning	9
Surface	8
Throwing	7
Delayed Ignition	2
Other/unknown	60
Total	127



Injuries by Age and Gender



Fireworks Incidents by County

County	*Fire Depts Reporting	Reports Received	Hospitals Reporting	Reports Received	Total Reports	Injury Incidents	Fire Incidents
Asotin	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Clark	1	1	2	11	12	11	1
Columbia	0	0	*1	1	1	0	0
Ferry	0	0	*1	1	1	0	0
Franklin	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Grant	0	0	*2	4	4	3	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	1	3	3	3	0
Island	0	0	1	2	2	2	0
King	6	32	4	22	54	29	26
Kitsap	1	9	2	6	15	5	7
Kittitas	0	0	*1	1	1	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Lewis	0	0	1	3	3	3	**1
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Mason	2	2	1	4	6	4	2
Pacific	0	0	2	2	2	2	0
Pierce	5	17	2	5	22	8	15
Skagit	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Snohomish	1	13	2	13	26	14	**13
Spokane	2	18	2	3	21	5	16
Thurston	3	19	2	15	34	16	18
Walla Walla	1	5	2	7	12	7	5
Whatcom	1	1	1	4	5	4	**2
Whitman	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	24	118	36	113	231	122	107

Special Recognition & Credits

Chief Robert Low, Friday Harbor Fire Department, for submitting an overview of the Friday Harbor Fire.

Chief Dave Carlberg, Aberdeen Fire Department, for submitting an overview of the Weatherwax School Fire.

Helen Fitzpatrick, Seattle Fire Department, for submitting an overview of the Seattle Marina Fire.

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